PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,858—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR ..	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th May
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 620.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich .	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mecca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	G. Gnezzo	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	R. Mecozzi	5,095	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,076 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about.
*AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,395	8th May.
BRITANNIA	Turner, R.N.R.	3,451	15th May.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	4,500	13th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin.	3,611	27th June.
ARABIA	Geo Read	3,598	18th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,000	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,395	21st August.

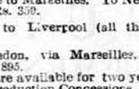
*Does not carry passengers.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	SUNDAY AFTERNOON. 10th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	To Sail on THURSDAY. 4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS,

ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,

CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S

DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of

ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

BARS, RESTAURANTS

AND

HOTELS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy and Asti Spumanti.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina) Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)

SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.

ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.

AMERICAN DRINKS.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.

BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be PAID for the last half year ending 31st December, 1902, at Rs. 13-8-0 per Share at the Registered Office, No. 15 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 21st day of May, 1903, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th May, 1903, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 6th May, 1903.

DOCK BOUQUET AND DOCK SPECIAL CIGARS.

THE above well-known CIGARS were introduced in 1898, and we are pleased to say that wherever they have been recommended they have readily "CAUGHT ON" and the sale has steadily increased.

CAUTION.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be TAKEN AGAINST all PERSONS PIRATING the above-named CIGARS, or in any way INFRINGING the RIGHTS of the PROPRIETORS or MANUFACTURERS of DOCK BOUQUET and DOCK SPECIAL CIGARS.

DINSHAW MERWAN & Co.
140, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK

ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE

BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

First drawing: June 11th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY

of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the

CHANCES OF WINNING

in the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 Marks

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 115,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event.

500,000 Marks (about £25,000)

Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 200,000 M	about £10,000	16 of 10,000 M	abt £ 500
1 of 100,000 M	„ 5,000	56 of 5,000 M	„ 250
1 of 75,000 M	„ 3,750	102 of 3,000 M	„ 150
2 of 70,000 M	„ 3,500	158 of 2,000 M	„ 100
1 of 65,000 M	„ 3,250	4 of 1,500 M	„ 75
1 of 60,000 M	„ 3,000	612 of 1,000 M	„ 50
1 of 55,000 M	„ 2,750	1630 of 300 M	„ 15
2 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500	20 of 250 M	„ 12-10/—
1 of 40,000 M	„ 2,000	77 of 200 M	„ 10
1 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500	36053 of 169 M	„ 8-9 —
1 of 20,000 M	„ 1,000	9-89 of 150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
		10382 of 78, 45, 21 Mark.	

in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000 increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 2,0,000 and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 590,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 18-d. for a full ticket
„ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
„ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans.12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR. Ready laid PALACE and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

WANTED from 1st June, a thoroughly experienced CASHIER, for a large concern in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box "No. 555M" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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LOEWE'S, plain or mounted, from Rs. 2 to 6 each
THE BEST SMOKING MIXTURE.
CRAVEN MIXTURE, Mild, per ½ lb. tin Re 1-12
Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 3 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help: move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL. Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 3-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000
EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106
THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay,

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
DURING the year 1901, 3,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.
Assets.............................£8,000,000
Annual Income ....£1,313,853.
For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.
LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.
ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES,
(2ND EDITION.)
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 5.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 13/16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= + 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 15/16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 3/4	= – 1/8
2 months hence	24 7/16	= + 7/16
Spot in New York	53 3/4	= – 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25-17 1/2	= + 1
Berlin	20-48 1/2	= – 1
New York Demand.............	4-87 3/4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills.............	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,25,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 10 3-4d.

Wheat.—Club No. 1 31 1-4 May-June, sellers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpora 34 1-4 May-June, Buyers, tone firmer.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2, May-June. Sellers, tone firm.

Linseed Bold 41 1-8 June-July. Business done. Tone firmer.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5·52 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 20,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·34	5·34	5·34	5·23
+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·90	4·71	4·64	4·63	4·62
+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port.................	Mutilated
Do. last year.................	10,000 bales,
Exports to Great Britain	Mutilated
Do. do. Continent............	...
Mid-Uplands	10·55 + 10
Futures, month of July	10·00 + 5
Do. do. December	8·65 + 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of August	9·86 + 5
Do. do. November............	8·43 + 2
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 5th May 1903:—

Cotton	10,525 bales.
Wheat............	51,562 cwts,
Linseed	29,342 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	24,780 "
Gingellyseed............	9,305 "
Poppyseed	13,017 "
Groundnuts	43 "
Castorseed	5,026 "
Rice	10,129 "
Myrabollams............	4,939 "
Cottonseed	16,921 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			......	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand			......	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6	do	do	......	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3	do	do	......	169 3-4
Marks 3	do	do	......	138
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		......	125 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do	......	174
Japan 30	do	do	......	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet but steady.

Cash	Rs. 99-1
1st Settlement ...	Rs. 99-2

Money Market—Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 16th April	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 21st April	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 2
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5 8
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	5 13
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 10
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	21 0
WHEAT—firm.	
Soft Red Ahmedabad	29 8
Club No. 1	30 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	4,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug..	Aug.-Sept.
5·35	5·25	5·34	5·24
+ 1	+ 1		+ 1

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan. Feb.
4·91	4·72	4·65	4·64	4·63
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady. The demand for ready cotton still continues small both from exporters and mills. In contracts there is very little doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	174	164	157
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)...	185	176	...
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	184	175	...
Belati M. G ...	188	180	...
Khandesh M. G.		177	169
Akola M. G. } Khamgaum do } Karanja do }	193	184	...
Lamangaum PoolgaumM.G.	197	189	...
Nagpur M. G.	197	189	...
Broach do ...	239	232	..
Bhownugger do ...	211	202	...
Do H. G. ...	207	198	191
S.-G. Dharwar...			229
Westerns...			210

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surat quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..................	92 13-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers.........	65 15-16
Bar Silver	24 3-4

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

THE occasion of King Edward's visit to Paris, is being looked upon by the manufacturers of small toys, flags, and so on, which are generally sold in the streets, as one on which a brisk trade will be done. Consequently thousands of Union Jacks and all sorts of articles bearing the British flag are being fabricated. Most of them will cost fivepence, but a miniature English teapot, with the Union Jack stamped on each side, is to be sold for twopence. A statuette representing King Edward shaking hands with President Loubet is really well made, and the likenesses are admirable. Another figure that is likely to prove very popular is one representing a British policeman who, by pulling a string at the back, takes off his hat and puts out his left arm. These articles will not be on sale before the end of the month.

THE writ in the action raised by Captain Nott Bower, head of the City of London Police, and late Head Constable of Liverpool, against the Liverpool Corporation, to show cause why they should not pay him the full retiring allowance of £933 a year, has been served. Captain Nott Bower retired from the Liverpool police on superannuation, and was immediately appointed chief of the London City Police at a salary of £1,250 a year. After taking the opinion of Mr. Asquith, K.C., and Mr. Haldane, K.C., the Liverpool Watch Committee granted Captain Nott Bower his full pension; but some months later, after considerable discussion, a resolution was carried to pay only £450 a year during the period Captain Nott Bower held his present appointment. In consequence of this decision Captain Nott Bower has entered the action against the Liverpool Corporation, which will be contested in London

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWLES—April 25, at Tipling Ghat, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of L O Bowles, A B Ry, of a daughter.

BULLMORE—May 3, at Marshall's Road, Egmore, the wife of Charles A Bullmore, of a son.

DE CRUZ—May 1, at Madras, the wife of E A de Cruz, Civil Apothecary, Hosper, Bellary District, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30 m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 8-28m., 8-40s. Low water, 2-14m., 2-21a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Organ Recital, Cathedral, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 15 p.m.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. K. N. Kabraji writes to inform us that he is not, as was stated in our local column of Tuesday's issue, a candidate for the post of Secretary to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FIRE IN A BULLOCK STABLE.—About 11-45 p.m on Tuesday a fire broke out in a cadjan stable belonging to one Sakharam Amruta at old Downie, Parel Road, and the shed with three bullocks and two carts was burnt. The cause of the fire is attributed to careless biddi smoking. The damages are estimated at Rs. 255.

ANNOYING A LADY.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, John Michael, a native Christian was charged with house trespass. Sergeant Walker, of the Ordnance Department, said the accused was his servant for some time, and was discharged two months ago. On Tuesday accused went into the complainant's quarters at Colaba, and caused annoyance to Mrs. Walker. The accused was convicted and fined five rupees.

RESPONSE TO A LOYAL ADDRESS.—Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Chairman of the public meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay, who voted a Coronation address to his Majesty the King Emperor has received, through the Collector of Bombay, the following acknowledgment from the Government of India:—"To the members of the Hindu community of Bombay. The undersigned is directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that his Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to accept the address and the casket presented by the Hindu community of Bombay on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty, and has commanded that his Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the presenters for this loyal offering.—N. R. NATHAN, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India."

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 15, Bank Street, Bombay, Mr. Alex. McKenzie presiding, The following is the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to submit copies of audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, made up to 31st December, 1902, from which you will perceive that the company has earned, during the year under review, a net profit of Rs. 91,526-8-4, which, added to the balance of last year, Rs. 10,951-11, gives a total of Rs. 1,02,477-14-3, out of which an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 8,750 (equal to Rs. 5 per share) was declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1902, leaving a balance of Rs. 93,727-14-3, available for distribution, which your directors recommend should be apportioned as follows: Rs. 22,750, in payment of a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of Rs. 13 per share; Rs. 15 000, depreciation; Rs. 15,000 carried to reserve fund account, which added to the last balance of Rs. 2,57,000, will then amount to Rs. 2,72,000; Rs. 7,500, funds for equalizing dividends, which will then amount to Rs. 22,500; Rs. 7,500, building funds account, which will then amount to Rs. 17,500; Rs. 10,000, renewals of machinery account; and Rs. 15,977-14-3, balance to be carried to next year's account, Two of your directors (Messrs. J. Spinner and J. W. Hepworth) retire from office, under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, and are eligible for re-election.

The report and the audited balance sheet made up to to 31st December 1902, were received and adopted A dividend of Rs. 13 per share was declared, and the retiring directors, Messrs. J. Spinner and J. W. Hepworth were re-elected. A bonus, not exceeding Rs.5,000 at the discretion of the secretary and manager to such of the deserving employees as he would suggest, and the directors approve, was sanctioned. Mr. J. E. Aspinwall was appointed an auditor for the current year, After customary compliments to the Chairman the proceedings treminated.

RAID UPON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

RAMCHANDRA BALLABHAI, Aga Jan Mahomed Mogul, and ten others were charged before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house inFanaswady and the rest with gambling therein. In pursuance of a warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police, Inspector O'Keeffe, in company of a number of native policemen, went to the house of the first accused on Tuesday evening. They went to the second floor of the house, and through a crack in the door saw the accused seated on the ground in a circle. The first accused had a cup containing dice and was throwing dice, while the others were staking money, and some had counters. When the players ran short of money they drew upon the counters which represented certain sums of money according to their size. After a game was over, Mr. O'Keeffe and his companions rushed in and arrested the accused. There were Rs. 42 on the ground, and about Rs. 520 were recovered from the accused. The Inspector said four of the accused were well known to the police. With the exception of the ninth accused, who said he was not gaming, all the other accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and complimented Inspector O'Keeffe on the smart way in which he had effected the capture. The first accused was fined Rs. 500, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The four who were well-known to the police, were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment while the rest were fined Rs. 150 each, or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment. The money found in the room and with the accused was ordered to be confiscated, the Magistrate holding that the money found in the search was intended to be used for gaming purposes.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m yesterday give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	5	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	9	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada		9	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	4	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada............	17	11	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	6	6	16
G Mahim and Worli	17	21	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	13
Total............	70	70	147
Total plague deaths to date...	259,864	119,386	
Same date last year......	62	53	135

IN one of his latest post-prandial utterances, Mr. Hayes Fisher told a story suggestive of Carlyle's opinion of politicians. The Chelsea sage was entertaining country friends in London. One said "Now, I want to see something of the wickedness of town." "Oh," replied Carlyle, "I will take you to the House of Commons, and there I will show you the devil himself." Despite this reputation, added the hon. gentleman, he never knew a member who had been unseated who did not try to get back again.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

OUR correspondent at Nagpur writes:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. S. I., C. I. E., having completed his tour in the Chanda District, returned to Chanda on the 29th April, whence he proceeded to Pachmari.

The Rev. J. G. Philip, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland is appointed Chaplain to the Royal Scots Regiment at Kamptee.

Eight pilgrims from Puri encamped at Sambalpur on the 31st March last. Seven of them belonged to one party, while one, a Nepaulese Brahmin, had joined the party at Puri, and travelled with them to Sambalpur. On the day in question this man was entrusted with the cooking of food for the party. The next day the seven men were seized with illness and four of them died, evidently from the effects of poisoning. The Nepalese Brahmin took advantage of the illness of the men, who were rendered unconscious, to take all their money and valuables and decamp. The Brahamin is now "wanted" by the police and a description of him has been circulated.

The Ambajheri Tank has a good supply of water this year notwithstanding the heat of the weather. This is no doubt due to the tank having been recently extended and deepened, so as to increase its storage capacity. The well at the foot of the bund of the tank has also a good supply of water, but it is rather muddy. The Tellinkerry tank contains a good depth of water at present, but its volume will, no doubt, be greatly diminished during the present month. The tank is visited daily by the people for swimming purposes for which it is well suited.

The heat at present is excessive, and the cloudiness of the weather for the past few days has tended to increase the sultriness. A few slight showers of rain fell during the past week, and they are expected to prove beneficial to the mango crop.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 25th April, 1903, was 125 against 153 and 194 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 31. There were 38 deaths from plague against 61. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 19 and 2, respectively, against 22 and nil in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 12·9 per mille per annum against 38·9, the mean of the last five years. The total number of births registered during the week was 49, the ratio being 25·2 per mille per annum.

Three plots of land near the Central Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, will be added to the factory area. The cost is estimated at some Rs. 7,000. A new improvement in the water supply of the town is the recent introduction of the duplicate rising main at the outlay of a large sum of money. The pipes were obtained from Messrs. Simpson & Co., Calcutta. The advantage of these pipes is that they greatly facilitate water carriage.

I hear that there is a difficulty in obtaining pure drinking water in Kamptee. Kamptee is an important military station, and contains a fairly large population. The people are put to considerable difficulty in getting potable water, especially during the hot season when many of the wells are dried up. Now that irrigation projects are taken in hand on an extensive scale it is hoped that something will be done to remove the hardship complained of.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE J. M. F. CARVALHO.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Elizabeth Rochelle, opposed the application, saying the insolvent was indebted to his client for board and lodging charges for himself and his family for two months at Rs. 110 per month. Insolvent failed to pay when the money was demanded, but sold his things to a hawker. A suit was filed against him in the Small Causes Court, when he removed three cart-loads of furniture from his house. On a decree being passed against him he applied for a day's delay to enable him to pay; and the next day filed his petition in this Court, Counsel said this was not a case for the protection of the Court.

His Lordship: Why should he not have the order? What offence has he committed?

Mr. Starling said an interim order was an indulgence granted by the court to deserving insolvents. In this case, the insolvent had deprived the learned counsel's client of the money justly due to her, and his conduct had been reprehensible towards another creditor also.

Mr. Dhunjishaw, on behalf of Gulbai Shapurjee, said insolvent owed his client Rs. 267 for two months' bazar supplies in December, 1902, and January, 1903. He stipulated for the supply notwithstanding the fact that he had applied for the benefit of the Act last May, and had obtained his discharge nine months ago. This showed, he knew very well, that he was unable to pay his creditors.

Mr. Mankar: It is not in the affidavit.

Mr. Starling: But it is on the Court file.

Mr. Dhunjeeshaw urged that the insolvent was not entitled to an interim order.

Mr. Mankar said answering affidavits made by his client had not been read to the Court by his learned friends.

Mr. Starling said those affidavits had not been supplied to his client.

Mr. Mankar: That was because you did not supply the insolvent with your affidavits? Counsel, continuing, said the insolvent had committed no offence. A suit was filed against him by Mr. Dhunjishaw's client while he was detained in jail by Mr. Starling's client. Insolvent was, therefore, unable to settle the arrears for two months. He got about Rs. 110 per month, and had to maintain a wife and children.

After some further discussion his Lordship ordered that insolvent should have his interim order on condition of paying off his debts by monthly instalments of Rs. 30 each.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODERDAS.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia for the insolvent applied for an adjournment of the hearing for two months, and leave to serve notice and to amend the schedule. The learned counsel said there were in all 118 creditors out of whom 110 had been served. The whereabouts of the remaining creditors could not be found.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE JEWRAJ RATICHAND.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked His Lordship granted the application.

RE VALABHDAS JAIRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., applied for a rule nisi for the final discharge of the insolvents. The application was granted.

RE NOOR MAHOMED HAJI OOMAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Meherali Somji, a creditor, appeared in person and opposed the application.

Mr. Mankar said that his client was laid up in bed with plague, and the bubo had been operated upon.

His Lordship, under the circumstances, granted the insolvent a protection order till the next court day.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Lawji Makanji Joshie, James William Mossjee Hayes, Haji Mehedi Ispani, Hormasjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, Waghji Vallabhdas Thakur, Edward Mathew Vongler, Moses Jacob Ramrajkar, Bhajan Ramcharan, Dhondiba Rughoba, Kaoji Gangji, Joseph Gomes and others, John Alfred Pinto, and Ladak Ranim Cutchi.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE OFFICE.

IN spite of the general depression in Fire Insurance business all over the world during the last three years the London and Lancashire Fire Office has succeeded not only in increasing its income each year, but also in showing a good profit. It is, therefore, only natural that in 1902, which was a good year generally, the Company should accomplish a record. The net premium income was £1,209,518 whilst the loss ratio was the lowest the Company has experienced for 30 years. The accident premium were £52,379 and interest on investments realised £47,123. The total credit balance for the year is £252,056. The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company now shows a security of £3,686,091.

IN another fortnight or so, writes the "Pioneer," the rains may be expected to be setting in in the humid region of the Eastern Himalayas, and the road-making operations in Sikkim will be brought to a close. From the commencement of the rainy season the valley of the Teesta becomes steamy and malarious, and no one would think of keeping troops at work there except under pressure of necessity. But the result of the season's work is assured. The new cart road has been already carried to within ten miles of Guntok, the capital, and the remaining portion will be easily completed. Guntok itself stands high, being 5,000 feet above sea-level, and on these heights the troops can summer without risk to health.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vauxhall Bridge, 2,178 tons, Captain W J Reeder, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast,

THE steamer Koordistan, 1,729 tons, Captain J Crouch, sailed yesterday, for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kennebec, 3,301 tons, Captain G R Wallace, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Mars, 2,497 tons, Captain W Curtis, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, 24th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Buchannan, 1,917 tons, Captain J C Hunter, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Idzumi Maru, 2,301 tons, Captain M Yogi, sailed yesterday, for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 993 tons, Captain L Winiker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 22nd April, with a general cargo, 15 cabin and 189 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,310 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 63 cases opium, 3 horses, 24 natives and 151 deck passengers. Two deaths occurred from natural causes during the voyage.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons. Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr O Holdway, Major and Mrs Nobb and child, Mr Doog, Mr Herbert, Mrs and Miss Sophia and girl, Mrs Edjunbe, three natives and 60 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain W W Cooke, sailed yesterday, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Shanghai—Mr D S Sethna. For Hongkong—Col Landon, Mr and Mrs J M Sethna and daughter, Mr J Scrymgeour and Mr Alikhan Mirza Hoosein. For Colombo—Lt A C Tincok, Mr R Taylor, Lieut N D Fitz Gerald, and Mr W A Haig Brown.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive..............	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	McArthur	R I M
H M S Magdala	....	Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia..........	....	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	....	Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100..	......	......
Do No 102...	......	......
Do No 103...	......	......

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone........	Comdr Harry Jones	Cruiser
Investigator..	Heming	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Ranee........	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Okara........	3150	Sharp			M M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
James Brand	2572	Francis			W & A G & Co
Simla........	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq...	768	Nacoda			
Hoseinee........	999	D'Lorme	P Gulf	23-4	B & P S N Co
Byculla	1195	McGregor			M M & Co
Salfordia	2305	Crisp			W & A Graham & Co
Kangra........	1478	Watson			M M & Co
Bullmouth	2607	Stratton			W & A G & Co
Parramatta........	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Bombay........	2049	Chapman			J M & Co
Eden (ship)........	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora........	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			Bombay Co
Idar	2595	Milne			K K & Co
Grantley Hall....	2585	Hann			E L & Ca
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Kennebec........	3301	Wallace			Standard Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Elswick Hall	2158	Cripsey			J M & Co
Pondo	1747	Renwicke			J M & Co
Hermiston	2819	Bain			R a Willis
Ganges	2721	Walker			W & A G & Co
Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Mazagon........	3289	Phillips			P & O Co
Shirley........	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Itaura	3863	Babb			M M & Co
K Gortschakow..	2111	Thosses			
Kt of St George..	2966	Hicks			
Safari	993	Winiker			A Strandes
Henzada	1310	Cunningham			M M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Aphrodite........	2768	McGregor	Hull	10-5	W & A G & Co
B	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	8-5	W & A G & Co
C	Dido........	3177	Pickering	Hull	16-5	F M & Co
D&E	Jumna........	2692	Clark	Amsterdam	14-5	Ralli Bros
F	Sealda........	2433	Macintyre	Hamburg	12-5	M M & Co
G	Kilwa	193	Davison	R S P rts	16-5	E Tajbhoy
H	Westonby........	2474	McCarthy	Dunkirk	11-5	W & A G & Co
L	Akbar........	1449	Baldwin			H C Joosub
M	Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	Liverpool	12-5	W & A G & Co
N	Skidby	2121	Jones	Antwerp	16-5	K N & Co
O	Zoroaster	2383	Evan	Trieste	10-5	T M & Co
P	Nuddia	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	11-5	M M & Co
Q	Wandoy........	2520	Finney	Newport	7-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Mangalore	8-5	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Britannia........	1963	Turner	L'pool	15-5	W & A G & Co
2	Corinthia	2359	Miller	Avonmouth	7-5	Ralli Bros
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-5	F R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	16-5	F Crocco
5	Lime Branch........	3467	Maing	Genoa	7-5	T M & Co
7	Peninsular	2919	Cubitt	Aden	9-5	P & O Co
9	Aston Hall	2322	MacFee	Liverpool	16-5	K N & Co
10&11	Lonsdale	2043	Lee	Port Said	20-5	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	16-5	P & O Co
14	Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
15	Comeric	2522	McGill	London	8-5	W & A G & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Destination	Agent
Lalpcora	2124	Coope	Calcutta	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Mars s	Curtes	Calcutta, March 24
6	Henzada s	Cunningham.	Busreh, April 26
	Safari s........	Winiker	Zanzibar, April 22

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Istrar s................	Perks..........	Antwerp
	Chusan s................	Cooke	Shanghai, &c
	Idzumi Maru s....	Yogi	Yokohama, &c
	Ian Buchanan s..	Hunter	Antwerp
	Koondistan s......	Crouch	Havre
	Kennebec s	Wallace	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Robertson, for Persian Gulf.
" Vauxhall Bridge, Reeder, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lonsdale, for Dunkirk, &c.
" D Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Britannia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Dido, for Hull, &c.
" Henzada, for Persian Gulf.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—47 bales wool B Hurbhum; 136 cwt coir ropes P Kastoorehund; 48 bales cotton H E Bode and Sons; 61 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co; 20 bales hemp W Becher.

Eiffel Tower s—85 bales wool and goat hair R M Kooka; 100 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

Britannia s—4000 cwt maize Sanday and Co; 9000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 6,000 cwt wheat D Nanjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Aston Hall s—520 bales cotton Gaddum and Co: 5000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwt gingellyseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 8797 cwt teelseed. 8000 cwt wheat and 1000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 5940 cwt wheat, 990 cwt poppyseed and 1910 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiry.

FOR LONDON.

Comeric s—20 bales carpets K B Sajun; 180 cwt horns and hides A Canjee; 108 cwt devi devi seed W and A Graham and Co; 501 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 78 cwt horns A Canjee; 27 cwt borax M Momed and Co.

Salfordia s—18 bales hemp B Mohanlal; 500 cwt dry ginger B Poonsee; 81 bales hemp E Oomersey and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Madraswala Sons and Co.

D Balduino s—750 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Salfordia s—6500 cwt wheat and 2502 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 4000 cwt wheat John Fachiri.

FOR GHENT.

Dido s—200 bales cotton Madraswala Sons and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Knias Gortschakow s—2111 cwt myrabollams W Kipp; 1223 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 2002 cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee.

FOR HULL.

Aphrodite s—4600 cwt castorseed N Khairaz and Co: 750 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 1410 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 4400 cwt cottonseed The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Westonby s—575 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 3000 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Skidby s—1330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Ernst and Co; 200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers; 200 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 1000 cwt poppyseed and 2600 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

Elswick Hall s—4000 cwt rapeseed Ernst and Co; 16003 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Corinthia s—16000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pondo s—2009 cwt linseed, 600 cwt poppyseed, 1070 cwt castorseed and 31152 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 600 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers.

Sealda s—355 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 128 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zoroaster s—440 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 7197 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Zoroaster s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

A NECESSITY OF
THE HOT SEASON.
FOR THE HILLS.
OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS,
ALL WOOL BLANKETS,
SERVANTS' CLOTHING
And HOSIERY.

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COMPLETE SUITS
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TUSSAH SERGES,
Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR and frequent WASHING, Rs. 1-8-0 PER YARD, 27 inches wide.
Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope, "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

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WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 2-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

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SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
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NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

Have been removed and located together in the same Block as REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES (NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL OFFICES, REUTER'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

MILITARY MARCHES.

IF the Military authorities desire to test the keenness as apart from the practical efficiency of their officers they need do nothing more than follow the periodical issue of the journal of the United Service Institution of India. That publication is the work of officers, who—whatever vulgarly so-called "form" may be—are keen on their profession and are anxious that their comrades shall be so too. With that end in view we commend their contributions to the perusal of military officers generally. They may profit by the experiences therein set forth and procure easily that which has cost others infinite pains. We are glad to observe that the only keen officer is not the subaltern of six months' service, but that the very desirable quality is to be found flourishing among officers who have borne the burden and heat of the day and have arrived pretty close to the top rung of the ladder. We have already drawn attention to one or two of the papers contained in the most recent number. There are others deserving notice, but we must confine ourselves, for the present, to that from the pen of Lieut-Colonel A. M. Renny, who commands the 7th Bengal Lancers, on the important subject of Marches. In all campaigns, as he says, the most constant and common operation, as well as one of the most important, is marching. It is not enough that certain points shall be reached by the troops detailed for the duty, but that they shall be reached within a given time, in good condition, and well supplied with ammunition and every other necessity for campaigning. This would almost seem to be an axiom. But we have had illustrations recently of how inattention to these little details may be productive of disaster. Marching in time of peace prepares the soldier for marching in the presence of the enemy which is a much more serious operation. The point to be remembered is that the soldier on these latter occasions shall keep in constant readiness for fighting, and the order of march such that the different component parts of the force can come into action in the order in which they are likely to be required.

Colonel Renny is not an advocate of too long a march in ordinary circumstances, and holds that a day's record of twelve or fifteen miles is ample. In proceeding from station to station he would preferably make little progress at first, commencing with a few short marches, so as to get men and horses into condition, should they not have been already prepared for the march by steady work and to get the marching arrangements generally into working order. Then he would have very careful attention paid in view of a march and during a march to the men's feet, boots, and accoutrements. He does not condemn the modern sock in favour of the German cloth foot-wrap. But he would have men anoint their feet with a mixture of tannin and zinc ointment. Much attention has been bestowed upon this subject both by commanding and medical officers for a foot-sore soldier is a stumbling-block and a hindrance to his entire regiment. Colonel Renny recommends greasing the foot, but for tender feet he believes in the application of whiskey or other spirit, or a strong solution of salt and water or alum and water, though he is convinced that steady walking is the best method of hardening the feet; systematic walking exercise gradually making good marching soldiers of those who adopt it. Then Colonel Renny, having got his men fit, proceeds to tell us the formation in which marching should be undertaken and the relative position of different troops in a column of the three arms. Care should be taken to equalise the march of the several columns so that they may preserve an even front. If the country admits of it he would move the columns across country leaving the roads to the guns and transport train as was done by the Russians in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870. The necessity for advanced guard, flank guards, and rear guard he brings out very clearly, and shows that with a hostile population, and especially in mountainous country, like the Indian frontiers, where one never knows from what direction the enemy may not suddenly appear, not only a strong rear guard, but also flank guards, where feasible, are required. In passing through defiles where flank guards could never keep up or possibly get on at all, he considers it the best arrangement to start with a very strong advance guard, and push on from it at intervals temporary picquets which are withdrawn when the column has passed and rejoined the rear guard.

Night marches call for considerable notice. They have not often been carried out with success in recent years, and although prepared to concede that they are on occasion most useful, Colonel Renny cannot close his eyes to the fact that they have many disadvantages. We doubt not more than one prominent officer in the South African campaign will agree with him. The Boers found pleasure in them and time and again got off, bag and baggage, during the night. But they knew every inch of the country, and were not nearly so liable to confusion and panic as our own men. So far as possible night marches should be avoided, as they deprive men and horses of their rest, and in the darkness columns may miss the road and friends be mistaken for foes. At the same time it cannot be denied that on occasion a night march is most useful, especially when it becomes necessary to retire from a position which is untenable. A night march, as the writer points out, may give the only chance of forestalling the enemy at a river crossing, or other point important from either a strategical or tactical point of view. It is held by some that night attacks will be largely resorted to in the future to minimise the effect of modern firearms in the defence, and these will necessitate night marches. They may succeed very well against inferior troops, writes Colonel Renny, but with a foe of good morale, who keeps up a proper system of outposts, a night march must always be a hazardous proceeding. Therefore, let the ground to be traversed on such an occasion, be carefully reconnoitred, and care taken that the columns are led by thoroughly trustworthy guides. Let precautions be taken to check the direction by ascertaining the compass-bearing of the enemy's position, and by noting land-marks which could be used by night. Mounted troops must not be used on such occasions. They make too much noise, unless gun-gear and accoutrements are wrapped with straw or cloth. But unless it is absolutely necessary to move them let them rest and give the honour of the night attack to the infantry man. Common-sense and experience are the mains on which Colonel Renny has drawn for his lessons on marches, and than these he could not have selected more profitable sources.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THERE is nothing new in Lord Lansdowne's declaration of policy in regard to the Persian Gulf; no new development in the British attitude towards other Powers. But it was well, once and for all, to lay down clearly and explicitly what constitutes the policy of the British Government in the Gulf. British commerce is to be protected and promoted, as it has been. But there is no desire to exclude healthful competition; no desire to secure a British monopoly. Still we require somewhat better terms with Persia herself than are implied in the "most favoured nation" treatment. For that express purpose negotiations are proceeding, and Lord Lansdowne intimated that instead of accepting the Tariff, arranged without reference to us, there is a prospect of our "going one better" and securing terms of our own, giving us the right to insist upon special consideration of British interests in the event of any future changes—which are bound to come. More satisfactory still is Lord Lansdowne's declaration as to our military policy in the Persian Gulf. For the benefit of those Powers who cast longing eyes on various convenient little ports wherein to establish naval bases Lord Lansdowne makes it clear that by laying hands on any one of them they would incur very serious responsibilities. "We would resist the establishment of a foreign naval base in the Gulf by all the means at our disposal," said the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the language employed, though brief, is remarkably comprehensive. So long as the present Government is in power then the Persian Gulf is safe. They cannot, however, bind their successors. But we hope much from the spread of Imperialism, believing that hand in hand with it will go some continuity of foreign policy.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

MORE or less rain has fallen all over India, although in many places the supplies of moisture have been by no means so plentiful as is usual at this time of the year, and consequently complaints and expressions of anxiety as to the prospects of the growing crops have been received from a number of districts. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient for present requirements in Madras, where light showers have fallen in parts of the Circars, the Central and Southern Districts, Malabar, and the Nilgiris. The harvests are giving fair outturns, and although in a few places the prices of food-grains have risen they are stationary, or have fallen appreciably. The supply of water for the cattle is running short in the United Provinces, and in some places there is a deficiency of fodder. Harvesting operations are nearing completion. Rain has fallen in a number of places in the Punjab, but in Hissar the unirrigated crops have to a large extent withered owing to the lack of rain. Hail has done damage in Sialkot, but the outturn of the harvest is fairly good in all districts but Delhi. In the North-West Frontier Province a very different state of things prevails. There is a tendency to rain just at a time when it is not needed. On irrigated lands the crops will suffer if more rain falls, and anxiety is felt as to the maturing and harvesting of the crops. Slight rain has fallen in Burma, where the condition of the standing crops as a whole appears to be good. In the Central Provinces the threshing and the winnowing of the crops is nearing completion and cultivators are preparing the land for autumn sowings. There is scarcity of water in some districts. Conditions are diverse in different regions of Assam. In Upper Assam ample rain has fallen, but in the hills the weather is hot and dry and rain is very much needed. The outturn has been fairly good, and the prospect of the standing crops is also satisfactory in most places. In other parts of India the situation is normal.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INDIAN MARINE.

THE transfer of Captain Chandler, R. I. M., to Calcutta is a distinct loss to Bombay, and would be much more regretted by his brother officers in this port, were it not for the fact that his removal is to his own advantage. For eight years he was stationed in Bombay; for three years as Staff Officer in the Dockyard and five as Assistant Director of Marine. In the latter capacity he did excellent service in connection with the South African War. To his untiring energy and ready tact was due the rapid despatch of the Indian Contingent to Natal, which, as is now a matter of history, saved that colony from being over-run by the Boers and materially assisted in saving the situation pending the arrival of reinforcements from England. In connection with the despatch of troops for the China expedition Captain Chandler again had direction of the operations, and the rapidity with which they were conducted was again highly appreciated. Beyond the formal thanks of Government, Captain Chandler received no acknowledgment though in other quarters they were distributed with a remarkably lavish hand. He had his reward, however, in the consciousness of work well done, and we doubt not that when the post of Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine—in which he is now officiating—becomes vacant he will be selected to succeed to it. His intimate acquaintance with the inner working of the service as Assistant Director and his unfailing tact and judgment would enable him to achieve as brilliant success in that position as in his substantive one and in every appointment he has held. Captain Chandler won the esteem and confidence of his brothers by his unfailing kindness and the justice which characterised the discharge of his duties; while his urbanity and genial character secured for him very many friends in Bombay who feel his departure as a personal loss.

TRADE IN ABYSSINIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of a French geographical journal, writing from Addis-Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia, mentions a method adopted by the Italians and the British to increase their exports to that country. The Italians for a number of years have paid to the Negus a large sum for a delimitation, favourable to Italy, of the frontier of the Erythrean Colony. They pay the more readily as the friendship of the African Chiefs thus acquired enables them to make a considerable reduction in the troops stationed in Erythrea. The sum is not paid in cash, however, but in goods (iron bridges, machines, irrigation requisites, arms, ammunition, silks, wine, etc.), which the Italian Government buys in its own country for the needs of the Negus, and which are valued at Djibouti at local rates. Menelik then places these Italian goods on the French Djibouti-Harrar Railway, and pays for the carriage considerable freight charges to that point as well as to Addis-Abeba, though from Harrar to Addis-Abeba there is not even a rail laid yet. These payments form the greater part of the earnings of the French and Greek merchants settled at Addis-Abeba, for the Negus is the largest importer and exporter in Abyssinia. Several months ago the British Government concluded a treaty with Menelik, by which he allowed a portion of the Cape to Cairo Railway to run from Khartoum through the western border of Abyssinia and to erect at Tsana Lake, the source of the Blue Nile, reservoirs for the better irrigation of the Nile Valley. For this Great Britain was to pay £100,000 yearly. This sum is to be paid in goods, and, of course, in English goods. Naturally, observes the correspondent, the trade of other countries with Abyssinia must shrink in proportion with her Italian and English imports.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition is this year to be held a month earlier than usual from the 13th to the 25th July.

MR. W. H. COBB, of Agra, has recovered sufficiently from the effects of his recent pig-sticking accident to be able to proceed to Bombay en route to England.

GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE, commanding Bengal, accompanied by Lady Gaselee and Captain Pell, D.S.O., A.-D.-C., arrived at Naini Tal on Sunday. The arrival was private.

SUCH is the difficulty which arises with illegible signatures that orders have now been formally issued for the name and official designation of the writer to be given at the head of every letter or memorandum addressed to the Government of India in any department.

THE Government of India have conferred a special bonus of Rs. 20,000 on Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the late Director General of Statistics, on his retirement—a well-earned recognition of long and very exceptional services both to the Administration and the country.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARDSON, who is at present engaged in work connected with the reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent, of which he has been in command, will, on completion of his duties at Bolaram, take over the command of the Rohilkhand district, vice General More-Molyneux, granted eight months' leave.

THE Calcutta Municipality have made some progress in connection with the scheme for a constant supply of filtered water. Most of the material needed has been ordered from England, and the construction of an additional reservoir at the Tallah pumping station is well in hand. In his report the Chief Engineer states that it is the negligent use and misuse of water by consumers that accounts for the somewhat restricted supply, and he urges the more extended use of meters as a check on negligence and carelessness.

MR. MAXWELL LEFROY, the entomologist, appointed by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India, arrived in Calcutta last week. Mr. Lefroy's experience has been largely gained in the West Indies, and though the insect pests which trouble agriculturists in India differ considerably from those in that quarter of the globe, a training in a tropical country will give him an immense advantage. The appointment of a scientific officer to deal with problems of an entomological character has been consistently pressed upon the Government for many years.

IT has been settled, according to an Austrian paper, that the first part of the Baghdad Railway, that part starting from the Anatolian line in Konieh, and the tracing of which is already begun, ends at Eregli. This town of 5,000 inhabitants lies south-east of Konieh. It has about a thousand houses, three hundred shops, four large and nineteen smaller Mosques, three Caravanserais, two public baths, a dozen madressas, one middle and one elementary school, and a Greek and an Armenian church. Two rivers flow through the town and water the fertile plain that surrounds it, where corn, fruit, and vegetables are grown. The district of Eregli includes fifty-five villages with 25,000 inhabitants. The new line must be finished in two years, and the contractors are bound to begin the construction not later than six months after the signing of the agreement. Thus it would appear that Germany will lose little time in building the line the financing of which is just now disturbing statesmen in three or four different countries.

THE action of the Local Government Board in deciding to hold an inquiry at Guildhall into the question of extending the area of the Port Sanitary Authority, which is a committee of the City Corporation, so as to include jurisdiction as to unsound food upon any wharf forming part of or abutting upon the Port of London, is not regarded with favour by the riverside borough councils who are holding a conference this week to decide upon the line of action which shall be taken at the inquiry. It may be added that the City Corporation, which did not ask for the inquiry, is indifferent in the matter.

THE London correspondent of the "Glasgow Evening News" gives the following particulars of a new monthly venture:—Four well-known young men of letters in London are going to start a monthly magazine, the main object of which will be to protest against slop stuff in literature. They point out that in France, as everywhere else, the men who write comparative rubbish are the most popular and most successful, but that even the Frenchmen do it decently and with a certain amount of art. The promoters of the new monthly, calling themselves tradesmen, protest against the insolent way in which the man who turns out this stuff for the British markets lets it be seen he is doing so. In order that the magazine may come out at all, it has been arranged that each of the four shall edit it in turn.

ENGLAND'S HOUSE FAMINE.

NEW LIGHT ON A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

ONE of the most serious problems which has to be faced both in the rural and municipal districts of Great Britain, says Mr. J. B. Wilson in the "Daily Express," is the provision of healthy and adequate housing accommodation for the working classes.

The King has displayed the greatest personal interest in the matter, his Majesty fully realising its vital importance. An illustration of this fact was given in the royal letter to the Tenants' Protection League, published in the "Express" the other day. In the cities and towns the population has been increasing out of all proportion to the building of dwellings; while in the country districts, where population is either stationary or diminishing, the supply has not been equal to the demand. The result, of course, is overcrowding, with all its attendant evils. The food famine in Paris during the Franco-German war, and in the besieged towns of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking during the South African war, forced up prices, and compelled many who were in those towns to live on a reduced and inadequate supply of food, while the poorest had to consume inferior and even dangerous articles rather than starve. In the same way the house famine in the great British towns and cities has forced up rents abnormally high, and compelled great masses of the people to put up with a reduced and inadequate supply of house room; while the poorest have to reside in inferior and dangerous houses rather than go homeless on the streets. Some startling facts in this connection are contained in "The Housing Handbook," an excellently compiled manual by Mr. W. Thompson, of the Richmond Town Council. Taking England and Wales as a whole, he points out that the census of 1891 showed three and a half million people living in over-crowded dwellings, while 360,000 had only one room to dwell in.

INSANITARY VILLAGES.

"You pass through our quiet villages," writes a lady councillor of a Kentish town, "and you see old cottages covered with honeysuckle, roses, and ivy; you think how beautiful, how rustful. But you little imagine what sad decay and misery the outer beauty covers. Many of our country cottages are badly out of repair; some have fallen into ruins and are not rebuilt, and the inhabitants are obliged to crowd into the others.' The result of careful inquiry in seventy-eight villages containing 4,179 cottages in various parts of the country showed that there were 1,000 bad or extremely bad; 2,501 with no fireplace or other efficient ventilation in any bedroom; and 700 with water supply bad or absent. Another inquiry showed that in 240 villages with 10,000 dwellings there were 5,000 bad cottages, and that in thirty villages gross overcrowding was prevalent. In both town and country, Mr. Thomson declares, cases have occurred where families have had to go into the workhouse for shelter because they could not get a house to live in. The figures with regard to London are equally astonishing. "Two-thirds of the present population of London have houses containing not more than four rooms, and these in most cases without adequat sanitary conveniences, open spaces, sunlight an air. In 1891 about 900,000 people (equal to the entire population at the beginning of the nineteenth century) were living in overcrowded rooms. At least 386,000 had to sleep, wash, dress, cook, eat, live, and die in that abomination—the one-room dwelling

ATTENDANT EVILS.

To bad housing may be attributed some of the worst social evils of the day. It is an undoubted incentive to crime; and, were many of our worst slums, such as exists in Spitalfields and Nottingdale, swept away and replaced by more healthy and cheerful dwellings, the effect there is little doubt would be immediately perceptible in the police-courts. Who can wonder at intemperance in such districts as these, and who can wonder that such foulness should lead to loss of vitality, mental and physical weakness, disease, and early death? The golden glories of the gin palace flourish side by side with the most squalid slums; the most overcrowded counties are those with the most drunkenness; pauper lunatics are on the increase precisely where the house famine is most acute; and local authorities though to build decent homes for the people are building isolation hospitals and asylums instead. For this last statement of Mr. Thompson's there is abundant foundation, for within two years Lancashire alone has spent £263,426 in building new lunatic asylums. It is also a fact that lunacy is increasing at five times as great a rate in the overcrowded districts of London as in all other parts.

DRASTIC REMEDIES.

For the evils of overcrowding and bad housing there are two drastic remedies. The first is to clear out root and branch every block of houses condemned by competent sanitary authorities, and to forbid subletting by tenants until buildings are dangerously overcrowded. Such a wholesale clearance can only be effected gradually and involves, of course, the provision of accommodation elsewhere for the people unhoused. Any scheme of rebuilding must provide a much greater amount of open breathing space than now exists and one result of this will be that fewer people will be able to live in the same area. To provide for the permanently ousted population, there is the second drastic remedy, which is nothing less than the complete reform of travelling facilities so that the outlying districts of great cities, such as London, shall be brought into close touch with the centres of business. The great essentials in all new transit schemes are, to quote Mr. Thompson:—

1. Through communication in every direction. In addition to new travelling accommodation being cheaper, more frequent, and more rapid than the existing service, there should be, as far as possible, one management, so as to secure that there should be every facility for through communication by the most direct routes in every direction.
2. An all-night service to all districts.
3. Cheap fares to thinly-populated districts.
4. Municipal subsidies for cheap transit lines.

In dealing with the housing problem, the greatest opposition has to be faced from the enormously wealthy landlords. Overcrowding simply means that they can charge higher rents and as the rents rise the tenants inclination to sublet increases.

"It has been assumed," says Mr. Thompson, "by thousands who ought to have known better that private enterprise would do all that was necessary in housing reform. But private enterprise, unstimulated, unregulated, unassisted, undirected, has hopelessly failed. It has left us face to face with a very deficient supply; it has given us the old slums, it has given us only too often acres and acres of new slums in the suburbs, jerry-built brick boxes with slate lids' dumped down on dust-heaps, and put up mainly with the object of getting a quick profit in the few years which will elapse before they degenerate into slum dwellings almost as bad as the old ones in our midst."

The moral is that private and public enterprise should be combined, and that new building sites should be under more complete public control. Here we can derive a lesson from Germany. In Berlin no building may be erected until a proper sewer system is laid down; special permit must be obtained for the erection of houses on plots of land not bordering on a public street; new sites must only be built upon up to two-thirds of their extent; large courts or yards must be provided; dwelling-houses may only be erected up to five storeys, and as high as the street is wide, and not more than 72ft. in any case; a free space of 5ft. to 2ft. must be left between all buildings; the lowest floor must be elevated 15ins. above the highest known level of ground water, and the general laying out of the streets is under special municipal control.

WHEN Sir Wilfrid Lawson presents himself as the newly-elected member for the Camborne division, to go through the formalities of taking the oath and introduction to the Speaker, he will have a pleasanter time than on the last occasion he took his seat. It was after a General Election, when members had to be sworn in batches, and during the three weary afternoons occupied in the business there were several rushes for precedence. In one of these there was a brisk competition up the floor of the House between Sir Wilfrid, the late Mr. T. B. Potter, and the late Mr. Bradlaugh, which ended in a triumphant victory for the last named.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

A QUESTION IN THE LORDS.

THE PROSPECT OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

THE PERSIAN GULF QUESTION.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

PERSIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A KIND OF MONROE DOCTRINE,

STATEMENT BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to a question in the House of Lords, put by Lord Lamington, said there had been no negotiations with the promoters of the Baghdad Railway or with any foreign Government. Only confidential communications had passed with certain great British financial houses with a view of ascertaining whether the conditions of the enterprise permitted of Government offering any encouragement; and the negotiations ended.

Besides desiring to ascertain the prospects of Government support, the financiers were anxious to know whether anything they were doing or leaving undone was detrimental to British interests. At one time a statesmanlike and satisfactory solution of the difficulty appeared likely.

His Lordship further said the policy of the Government in the Persian Gulf was to protect and promote British commerce without aiming at the exclusion of the legitimate trade of other Powers, and we would resist the establishment of a foreign naval base in the Gulf by all the means at our disposal; but he was not aware of any proposal to that effect.

Regarding the Persian Customs, he was not satisfied that Great Britain should rest content with the favoured nation treatment, and that was now the subject of negotiations. He had every hope that instead of accepting the Tariff arranged, without regard to us, that we should obtain an arrangement of our own giving us the right to insist upon the special consideration of British interests in the event of any future changes in the Tariff.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The newspapers express satisfaction at Lord Lansdowne's statement on the Persian Gulf questions.

The "Standard" remarks that it is a kind of Monroe doctrine.

THE TRANSVAAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTEEN UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS ADDED.

Fourteen unofficial members have been added to the Transvaal Legislative Council. They include prominent British and Boers.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

FIGHTING THE TRUSTS.

CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL NEEDED.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce, speaking at Magdeburg, urged the concentration of capital, which he said was the only weapon with which to fight the United States.

ITALIAN NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

POWERFUL NAVY NEEDED.

THE FLEETS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

Signor Bacelli, in reply to a question in the Italian Chamber, stated that Great Britain had made no proposals for a reduction in naval armaments, but if she did so they might seem inopportune, as while Italy had been reducing her naval expenditure other Powers had been increasing their fleets.

Moreover, Italy needs a powerful navy on account of her position besides her interests in distant parts.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup :—

Vendale	1
Throwaway	2
• Caro	3

THE KING AT HOME AGAIN.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, MAY 5.

His Majesty the King arrived in London to-day, and met with an exceptionally enthusiastic reception emphasizing the appreciation felt at the results of his Majesty's tour.

RUMOURED ATTACK BY THE MULLAH.

REPULSED AT GALADI.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

It is rumoured at Aden that the Mullah has attacked a British column at Galadi, but has been repulsed with heavy loss.

The British losses are also said to be considerable.

THE LOURDES PILGRIMAGES.

RELIGION VERSUS TRADE.

The French Government has consented temporarily not to close the Church at Lourdes, which belongs to an unauthorised order, owing to the blow to local trade which a stoppage of the pilgrimages would involve.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

TRIAL BEFORE THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 6.

The case against Nagindas Amthalal, of the firm of Jamnadas and Co., bankers, was resumed before the Cantonment Magistrate to-day.

Chaganlal Manchand, examined, said he had been in the service of Jamnadas and Co. for ten years. He knew Roshanali brought a cheque to be cashed, and gave it to Nagindas, who enquired in whose name the cheque was. Complainant said that it was in his favour. Accused said that day was Sunday, and he would ask the Saheb and give an answer the day after. Complainant then left the shop, taking the cheque with him. Witness accompanied Nagindas to Kirkee that day, and went to the Quartermaster-Sergeant's bungalow. He did not hear what took place. He was standing outside. The Quartesmaster told witness that the cheque should not be cashed but detained. Roshanali asked for money or the cheque neither of which the accused did. Roshanali caught Nagindas and they struggled. Afterwards they went to the Fouzdar.

After another clerk of Jamnadas and Co. was examined, Mr. Branson pronounced his case closed.

The Magistrate reserved his judgment for tomorrow.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A POSTMAN.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Sagaji Malvi, village postman in the Junar Post Office, was placed before Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge, and jury for forgery and criminal misappropriation. During the months of September and October last year he forged ordinary postal receipts for two money orders for Rs. 5 and Rs. 4. The jury found the accused guilty. The Judge sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A RETIRED MILITARY ACCOUNT OFFICIAL.

Mr. Moreshwar Sadanand Ajinkaya, retired Superintendent of the Accounts Branch of the Military Finance Office, died yesterday from dropsy. Deceased retired last year on pension. He had served Government for more than thirty years, and rose from a junior clerk to the post of Superintendent. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased the Military Accounts Offices were closed the whole day to-day.

THE MYSORE MAHARANI'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

BANGALORE, MAY 6.

Until recently the admission into the Mysore Maharani's Girls' College in the Mysore City, the premier institution of its kind in India, was restricted to the daughters only of the respectable caste of Hindus. The College authorities, with her Highness's approval, have now relaxed this rule so as to admit native Christian girls of approved parentage, and who have passed a standard equivalent to English lower secondary examination.

DISINFECTION OF THE CITIES OF MYSORE AND BANGALORE.

SAWHNEY'S HEAT DESICCATOR.

Government orders have been passed on Colonel Benson's local experiment with Sawhney's Heat Desiccator for plague disinfection. They say that though no definite conclusion can be drawn on the utility of this system generally the results of experiments justify its continuance at any rate for six months. Government accordingly authorise the necessary expenditure, and add that it is desirable that the cities of Mysore and Bangalore should be completely disinfected by this system as soon as possible.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Important orders have been issued regarding the arrangements in connection with infantry regiments with four battalions. These battalions will be arranged in groups of two each, one group being on home and other on foreign establishment. The Non-Commissioned Officers will be, as far as possible, kept in one group throughout their service, the home battalion finding all those required for duty at the depot and making their own promotions while foreign battlions make theirs.

General Gaselee has assumed command of the forces in Bengal.

Major Chichester, of the 1st Dorsets, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Hongkong.

Captain Wood, of the 1st East Yorkshires, becomes Adjutant of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, North Staffords.

Major B. W. Marlow, Examiner, Supply and Transport Accounts, Bengal Command, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave.

Of the three Madras regiments to be reconstituted the 16th Madras Infantry, now at Madras, will be located at Secunderabad, the 22nd Madras Infantry, now at Belgaum, will remain there, and the 27th Madras Infantry, now at Kirkee, will be located at Cannanore.

To meet the demand for heavy artillery, for the first two Army Corps, it has been decided to abolish the two Mountain Batteries of Royal Artillery serving outside India, converting them into siege train companies. These batteries are stationed at Newport in South Wales and at Cairo, the latter battery having recently proceeded there from Natal. The batteries that are to be converted into No 4 at Cairo, and No. 10, which was recently a Pretoria, and they now become Nos. 106 and 107 Companies, Royal Garrison Artillery. This step means that outside India there will be no pack Artillery at all in the Army. India has already sent Mountain Batteries to Somaliland and Aden, from her very inadequate force of this arm, and can hardly be relied on to supply the Empire with Mountain Artillery. As it is, the batteries in India, eight British and ten Native, are not enough for frontier requirements, even since this latter were increased by two; and it is a pity that those two British batteries were not offered to the Indian Government, instead of being broken up, a step which would have equalised the number of British and native batteries. The Mountain Artillery for the last fifteen years have been extraordinarily efficient, and a Mountain Battery takes some years to create, so that any hasty reduction of these units is very much to be regretted.

THE BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

THE FINAL MATCH.

WON BY THE RANCHI TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

In the final match for the Beighton Hockey Cup played to-day before a phenomenal crowd—the spectators numbering some eight thousand—the Ranchi Team beat the St. James' by a goal obtained in the first half of the game. The cup was then presented amidst loud cheering to the winners.

SEVERE TORNADO AT MYMENSINGH.

A severe tornado, lasting five minutes, passed over Mymensing yesterday, causing loss of life and destruction to property. The particulars are wanting.

NATIVE JOCKEY KILLED AT POONA.

SODA'S SAD END.

POONA, MAY 6.

Mahomed walad Husein, the native Jockey, who rides under the name of Soda, whilst exercising a horse early this morning met with a fatal accident on the Poona Race Course. The animal which he was riding took the bit in his teeth, got out of control, and bolted. It was in vain that he endeavoured to check the animal, and becoming fearful he tried to get off the horse when near the seven furlongs post. He had got on to one stirrup when he fell, fracturing his skull and breaking several of his ribs. He was picked up alive, but whilst being removed to the Sassoon Hospital he expired.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE AGAKHAN IN POONA.

HIS DEPARTURE TO MAHABLESHWAR ON A MOTOR CAR.

H. H. the Aga Khan arrived in Poona to-day. His Highness stays in Poona till Friday, when he is proceeding to Mahableshwar in his new motor car. It is a four-cylinder petrol motor by Pagot, fitted with Bercedes water cooler. It is sixteen horse-power capable of developing 22 horse-power on the brake. It runs without difficulty forty-five miles an hour. It is fitted with large pneumatic tyres, has complete dust screens of glass, back and front, monsoon waterproof curtain on sides, and four large lamps—two of acetylene, two of kerosine. The top is paralleled glass, so that luggage can be placed there if required. There are seats for four, upholstered in green leather. It has powerful brakes, and can be stopped in its own length. The manufacturers are Sidderley, Astan and Co., of Coventry.

THE RESIDENT IN KASHMIR.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Mr. E. G. Colvin has been confirmed as Resident in Kashmir, Colonel McMahon succeeding him permanently as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

POLITICAL RESIDENT, TURKISH ARABIA.

Major Newmarch is confirmed as Political Resident in Turkish Arabia at Baghdad.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James MacDonald, Dr. K. E. Badachanjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

SANCTION FOR NOTICE.

Consideration was given to the memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for sanction to the proposal therein made, a copy of a letter to his address from the Divisional Health Officer No. 1 Division, in which he stated that the well at premises No. 145, Girgaum Road, belonging to Bai Shirinbai, widow of Mr. Kavasjee Lentin, was in a very filthy condition. The owner was requested three times to pump out the water, but she had taken no steps whatever to this end. He had therefore the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to serve a notice on Bai Shirinbai or her agent requiring them to cleanse the well. The sanction applied for was granted.

THE PAGDI QUESTION.

Consideration was given to the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee to inquire into the question as to whether there was any necessity for any modification in the present system of stalls and shops in the Municipal markets. The report stated that it seemed desirable that, before they finally deal with the question under reference to them, they should obtain and consider the joint opinion of two counsels on the legality of the Pagdi system which the Corporation had desired the Standing Committee to take. The Standing Committee's Resolution No. 22 however did not authorize the Sub-Committee to take the opinion. The Sub-Committee therefore request that the Standing Committee would give the necessary authority. The report was recorded, and it was resolved to obtain the joint opinion of two counsel on the legality of the Pagdi system.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

The Committee considered an application to the Chairman from Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, applying for leave for a month and a half. It was resolved to grant the leave applied for.

ACTING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Consideration was given to the applications from Mr. L. W. Michael, Acting First Assistant Assessor, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Office Manager, Municipal Corporation Office, for the appointment of Acting Municipal Secretary.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that Mr. R. P. Masani, Office Manager, Municipal Corporation Office, be appointed Acting Municipal Secretary during the absence of Mr. Wadia on leave. He said if outsiders from other departments were given the appointment it would mean that there would be no promotion for the staff of the Secretary's Office. Mr. Masani knew all about the working of the office and was the most suitable candidate for the vacancy.

Dr. Badachanji seconded the resolution. He said he was averse to transfers being made from one departments to another.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved an amendment that Mr. L. W. Michael, Acting First Assistant Assessor, be given the appointment. He was of opinion that in the present case when they had two equally fitted gentlemen as candidates for the post, the appointment should be given to the one who had the longer record of service. He had no feelings in the matter, but as Mr. Michael had acted as Secretary on a previous occasion and had shown himself capable of carrying out the work, he thought he was the most deserving of the present vacancy.

Mr. James MacDonald, in seconding the amendment, said he fully recognised the services rendered by Mr. Masani, but he thought Mr. Michael was the one who should be given the present vacancy.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and was declared lost. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram moved a rider to the original proposition of Dr. Katrak, that the appointment of Mr. Masani should not be regarded as a precedent. Dr. Katrak accepted the rider and the original proposition with the rider being put to the vote were carried.

The Committee then adjourned.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR BOMBAY.

THE SCHEME OF THE BRUSH ELECTRICAL COMPANY.

One more reason for the reproach which is sometimes levelled at the city of Bombay—that she is altogether behind the times—will very shortly be cast away. Within another twelve months the Brush Electrical Engineering Company will have instituted in this city a system of electric lighting and power, and it will remain with Bombay itself subsequently to ensure complete efficiency in that system. It was only on the 1st of January that the agreement giving the company the necessary powers to proceed with their scheme was signed. Already the site for the central generating station, which is to be situated at Wari Bunder, is being prepared for the reception of the buildings and plant; the machinery is under construction in England, and by the month of September it is hoped that a commencement will have been made in the direction of the laying of the mains. There is little doubt that within twelve months from the present time Bombay will be enjoying the luxury of the electric fan and the convenience of electric lighting. The system of mains which has already been mapped out is naturally limited for the present to the Fort and Colaba. There the needs of business offices and residential flats will first be supplied, and there is little doubt that the power will be taken up as soon as it is available. The distribution area will include, of course, the main thoroughfare between Apollo Bunder and the Market, Marine Lines, Colaba Causeway, Merrweather Road, Carchgate Street, Apollo Street, Wellington Lines, and Hummum Street. As has already been said there is little doubt that there will be a large and immediate demand in this neighbourhood. If this be not the case then the anticipated success of the scheme will count for nothing. It is also expected that there will be a large number of applications from Malabar Hill, and it may be presumed that the distribution mains will very rapidly be extended in that direction. At present, of course, the company has no means of judging how the scheme will be received by the native residential population, but it is expected that in the large residences in the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill districts installations of electric light and power for electric punkhas and fans will be quickly asked for. In a very few years, should the success of the scheme be anything like what is anticipated, it is hoped that the whole of the city will be ramified by a complete system of electric mains. Of course should an installation be required in a district remote from the area which is already supplied the company will be prepared to lay mains, but as the cost of such mains would naturally be very great, the cost of the power to the consumer would be proportionately large; and for that reason it will be greatly to the advantage of those who wish to have an installation either of light or power to make their wants known as soon as possible in order that the company may suit their extensions to public requirements. In Europe there is a great tendency for electricity to take the place of steam and other power. There is no reason at all why the same should not be the case in this city. Of course the expenses of the company itself will be heavy, but there is good reason to believe, from the experiences of Calcutta, Madras, and the Straits, that it will be to the advantage of many industrial concerns to abandon the old method of power in favour of the new.

The mains themselves will be laid in earthen trough, filled with pure bitumen. A short time ago there was a good deal of discussion in the city as to the chances of success in Bombay city for an underground system of wires of any kind. The corrosive action of the soil, it was stated, had proved so deleterious in the case of underground conductors that there were very few which were able to withstand its influence. The Brush Company, however, anticipate no difficulty from this cause. Past experience with the bitumen filled troughs which they propose to use has proved their efficacy. At Wari Bunder a high pressure alternating plant will be laid down, with transformers at suitable centres. The distribution will be by direct current on the three wire system, the pressure being 460 volts between the outer wires and 230 volts between the outer and middle wires. The terms of the agreement demand that the company should be prepared at any time to meet an unlimited request for light and power so that the company will always be in a position to extend their plant. The company will charge for energy on the maximum demand system with a rate of eight annas per unit for the first hour's use of the maximum demanded, three annas per unit for all subsequent supply for lighting, and one and a half anna per unit in the case of power. The justice of this system is easily recognisable, although on the face of it it may not seem to work out equitably in the case of the consumer who only uses the maximum power that his installation will carry during irregular intervals and a small percentage of it on ordinary occasions. But in such a case it is obvious that the company should have fair return for the extra expenditure which they have been put to at the installation of the system, and on the other hand it is only fair that the consumer should pay more for this particular privilege. It is half anticipated that in Bombay many who will not readily see the advantages and legitimacy of the maximum demand system will prefer a uniform rate. This would be to the disadvantage of the regular consumer whether large or small as against the irregular consumer of large amounts of power. The rates which the company propose to charge at present are less than the cost of gas or oil. The advantage in the case of electric fans would be still greater. A medium sized fan, which would be quite sufficient for an ordinary dwelling house, should cost about Rs. 7 per month running for eight hours a day, or Rs. 9 if run for 12 hours a day. The longer the fan is in use the less will be the average cost. Those who habitually employ the services of a punkhawallah will readily grant the reasonableness of these charges. It may be taken for granted that a punkha coolie could not be obtained for less than Rs. 9 per mensem, and two are wanted for a night of eight hours. The electric fan should therefore just halve the expenditure, or, regarding the question from the other point of view, it would ensure twice the comfort. There is, of course, the initial expenditure of the fan itself, but this would be quickly repaid by the extra convenience and by the saving in cost of working it. In view of the economy of the system it may be taken for granted that many who have up to now been ignorant of the luxury of the punkha at home will soon enjoy it.

The Brush Company do not propose to sell the fans or to install them. However, if any attempt be made by retailers to keep prices above a legitimate level the company will step in and fit and sell the fans themselves. With this possibility always before the retailer it is not likely that any difficulty will arise. Up to the present it must be admitted there has been a great dearth in Bombay of electric appliances of all kinds. With the new regime, however, a very different state of things will be brought to pass. The same idea will be carried out in regard to lighting. The field will be open to any one to make installations of lamps, and, as a rule, whether power or light be concerned, the company would prefer to hitch on their wires to an installation of fans and lamps and to charge for the energy pure and simple.

As may be anticipated from the nature and size of the undertaking the Central Station at Wari Bunder will be a large structure. The chimney stack will be 100 feet in height, and preparations for the commencement of this large pile have already been made. The greatest expedition is guaranteed by the company, and the promise which has already been held out that Bombay will, in the course of the next twelve months, be supplied with a system of electric lighting and power may be relied upon; although the agreement only stipulates that the power must be supplied within eighteen months from March 13th last. So far as the lighting of the streets of the city is concerned nothing is settled at present. As a matter of fact the contract of the Gas Company does not terminate for over three years, but when the time arrives the Brush Company hope to light a portion, at any rate, of the thoroughfares of the city.

THE MISSING TREASURE-SHIP.

ALL WELL AT DUTCH BAY.

The "Times of Ceylon" of May 2nd says:—News has at last been received of Captain Legge and the barque Rangasamy Purevy. The vessel was in excellent order and all were on board. According to the information received the barque should be by this time at Tuticorin, from where she was to sail to Colombo, it being possible to tack and sail from that north-westerly position to Colombo, whereas coming right down the coast is almost impracticable for a sailing vessel at this time of the year. The welcome news was brought by Mr. Dixon, who was returning from the Fishery Camp with Captain Legge in the Rangasamy Purvey, and with whom there also arrived an old Government pensioner, one C. Vettivalu, of Mannar, who brought the balance of the Government takings from Marichchikadai. This money, which amounted to two and a half lakhs of rupees, which represented the Government receipts at the close of the fishery, was deposited in the Treasury last night. After the steam launch Active parted company with the barque on Saturday last the barque tried to make the best of her way to Colombo, but found it impossible to do so owing to the northerly current which sweeps up the coast at this time of the year. The wind was also unfavourable. During the day there were light variable winds, and every effort was made by reefing and tacking to progress south, but at night the steady wind from the south and the current drove the vessel up the coast. Mr. Dixon decided to land and make for Colombo without delay, as he had to go to Kandy in connection with the inspection of the Incline now being carried on by Mr. Middlemiss, and it was also decided to send the Government money in charge of the shroff overland: but there was no suitable landing place to be found. The vessel drifted past Puttalam. The stock of water on board ran short, enough only for the voyage from Marichchikadai to Colombo having been taken, and accordingly it was decided to put in at Dutch Bay, Calpentyn. Spreading her sails, the "Rangasamy Purvey accordingly stood up the coast. Good progress was made, wind and current being in her favour, and on Sunday the barque rounded the curious promontory of Calpentyn and ran into Dutch Bay. The vessel now watered, and on Monday morning at 9 o'clock Mr. Dixon and the shroff with the money started down the lagoon by boat to Calpentyn town, whence they came on to Puttalam, which they reached on Wednesday, and took the coach there for Colombo. When the party left the barque the native captain of the vessel was making preparations to sail to Tuticorin north-west across the Gulf of Mannar, and from there sail for Colombo, as that was the only way to get here. The vessel had received no damage whatever by touching the reef the week previous, and it was expected to reach Tuticorin by Thursday; and sail down to Colombo. The Active which returned to the search yesterday had instructions to go far north, up to Mannar if necessary, and if the barque was not sighted to make a detour to the west and return to Colombo. The Rangasamy Purvey, if she left Dutch Bay on Monday ought to have made Tuticorin by Wednesday, and, if she sailed from that port for Colombo the same day, it is not improbable that the "Active" may run across her close to Colombo.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th April, 1903:—Montague Churchill Shann, electrical engineer, residing at the Grand Hotel, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, British India. An improved method and apparatus for utilising the sun's heat. James Heyworth Hilbert, signal inspector, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay. A combined railway chair and lock bar rocker. Hugh McPhail, engineer, of Manygates House, Wakefield, in the country of York, England. Improvements relating to apparatus for superheating or drying steam. Ichthyol-Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermanni and Company (a company with limited liability created by authority of the German Laws) manufacturers, of 19-21, Bohnenstrasse, in the city of Hamburg and German Empire. A new serum and method of preparing the same. Tore Gustaf Emanuel Lindmark, engineer, of Bjorkhagen, Langholmen, Stockholm. Improvements in elastic fluid turbines. The Nurberger Motorfabrzeugefabrik "Union" G. m. b. H., manufacturers, of 42—46, Regensburger Strasse, Nuremberg, in the German Empire. Improvements in devices for throwing motor into gear, specially applicable for motor cars. The Nurnberger Motorfahrzeugefabrik "Union" G. m. b. H., manufacturers, of 42—46, Regensburger Strasse, Nuremberg, in the German Empire. Improvements in friction gearing. Henry Igel, engineer, of 89, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland England. Improvements in reciprocating rotary engines. Henry Igel, engineer, of 89 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland England. Improvements in rotary engines. James F. Low and Company, Limited and Charles Rodger Irr, machine makers, iron and brass founders, both of Monifieth Foundry, Monifieth, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. Improvements in and relating to the driving of the spindles of spinning frames. S. J. Shillingford, indigo planter, at present residing at Hazaribagh, in British India. Improved means for securing the ends of trousers for cycling, etc. Charles Ray Augier, engineer and contractor, of Saidpur, district of Runpur, Bengal, in British India. Improvements in permanent and temporary brick kilns. John Bickers Blair, accountant, of Station road, Indooroopilly, in the state of Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia. Means for turning or swinging a ship when not under way by power of main engines, applicable also as auxiliary or emergency steering gear. Ralph Dunne, picture framer, of George street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements in device for cutting mitres. The Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, manufacturers Corner Hamilton and Beldon streets, Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, state of Ohio, United States of America. Composite piling. George Thomas Mawson architect, residing at Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay. Improvements in dating and other stamps. Ernest Conway Gayer, civil engineer, residing at Adra, Bengal Nagpur Railway, in British India. Improvements in automatic coupling for railway vehicles and the like.

THE RECENT CHARGES AGAINST THE HYDERABAD MINISTER.

THE following is a translation of an Urdu letter addressed by Faizun Nisa Begun to the "Mushir-i-Deccan" Newspaper.

SIR,—Various comments have recently been made in newspapers in connection with the complaint filed in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, by Mr. Syed Siraj-ul-Hasan against the Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur Yaminus Saltanat, which case has since been dismissed, and several unfounded and false statements are made which appear to be the work of narrow-minded men. As I am a purdah-nashin woman, I only came to learn of this recently, and I think it right to reveal the true facts to the public, and repudiate the malicious imputations made against my daughter Gousiah Begum. With this view I beg you will kindly insert these lines in your newspaper and oblige me.

Gousiah Begum is the daughter of the late Mr. Syed Naruddin and myself and was brought up from her early childhood under the care of myself and her late father, and she was after her father's death and until two months ago, under my personal care.

"Gousiah Begum is now 21 years old, and it is about five years since she attained maturity. Although Mr. Syed Sirajul Hasan is the grandfather of the girl, she was never under his care, nor did she ever go to live with him even for a month. She remained with me for the most part in Berar with her brother, Mr. Syed Main-ud-din, and our visit to Hyderabad was only casual.

"I betrothed Gousiah Begum, who is of age, willingly and of my own accord, to Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur, and with the full consent and approval of the girl and her brother. The negotiations in connection with this went on for about a year, and not only Mr. Syed Sirajul Hasan, but the whole family was aware of them. But subsequently Mr. Syed Sirajul Hasan, either led away by motives of gain or instigated by interested parties, filed on false grounds an unfounded complaint in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad against the Maharaja Bahadur charging him with offences punishable under Clauses 109, 363, 366, 492 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code. The incidents mentioned by him in his statements have not the least foundation in fact. Neither myself nor my daughter went to Secunderabad, nor did any lady entice away the girl and never was the girl at any time under the guardianship of Syed Sirajul Hasan. I never did Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur make any false representations to us to his religion. The whole thing was done with my full consent, and Syed Sirajul Hasan had also knowledge of what was going on."

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BRITISH PAINTERS AT THE PARIS SALON.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

SIR HENRY IRVING'S NEW PLAY.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

"Les Salons se succedent et se ressemblent—trop." The first of the two great Paris picture exhibitions, the Salon des Beaux Arts, threw open its doors to the public at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, for the vernissage, or varnishing day, has of late years become, if anything, more of a public gathering than any of the later days, and the Grand Palais galleries, large though they be, will be well filled. There are about fifteen hundred pictures on exhibition, besides 375 sculptures and smaller objets d'art, and two Anglo-Saxon painters will have the honours of this Paris show, namely, Mr. John Sargent and Mr. Charles W. Bartlett, of Beer, in Devonshire. Mr. Bartlett's picture is "A Funeral in Holland" and is a little masterpiece; a snowy landscape beautifully painted, with black-clad figures, wearing Dopper head-dress and long veils of crape, in the foreground. The men's tanned faces, strong in character, remind one a little of Renouard's Breton faces, and their black clothes, stand out most realistically upon the background of white snow, as do the quaint red and blue cars behind them, in which sit the women. Even to-day when the attendance—all pressmen and artists—was a comparatively small one, there was a constant and admiring crowd round Mr. Bartlett's picture, which is one of the few really fine things on view. Mr. Sargent has painted the three Misses Hunter dressed in black, and seated on a round settee. The three pretty faces and the graceful poised figure, are charming likenesses, and as a picture the art is consummate, as in most things which Mr. Sargent does; though, one must regret the absence of the brilliant colouring to which he has accustomed us in former work.

There are too many portraits in this year's Salon, as always, although some of them—notably, M. Gervex's picture of Mr. Gordon Bennet on the terrace of his Riviera villa, and M. Angiada's "Fleurs de Paris," portraits of well-known ladies who look out upon the visitor from flower embowered windows—are excellent; and the masters who as a rule send in their best work for the spring exhibition, have not by any means done well this year. M. Jean Berand, for instance, whose lifelike velvets and whose wealth of imagination usually both startle and delight us, has only one good thing among the six he shows, a head of Christ. His other works, notably the family of the Duc de Doudeauville (a group of five-and-twenty persons on a small canvas)—which made me think of Lamb's advice to the young poet who wrote an "a"-less poem, "Why not cut out the other letters?"—is crude and quite unworthy of him. M. Jean Veber will have a great "success of laughter" this year, as French people say. His most important picture, "Les Bouches Inutiles," gives us a realistic view of the Chamber of Deputies during a speech by M. Jaures. Jaures is in the tribune and one can almost hear him shouting, while round him, on the floor of the house, are numbers of other deputies, gesticulating, shrieking insults at the orator, struggling with one another, and bullying the silver-chained attendant who endeavours to restrain them. The work is both a portrait and a caricature. M. Veber exhibits five other smaller pictures. Of M. Dagnan-Bouveret and M. Carolus Duran's portraits of well known men and women there is little left to be said, seeing they have exhibited so many portraits and so often, and each exhibition is so very like that of the year before. But this years M. Carolus Duran has given us one real work of art, "The Old Lithographer," which is a masterpiece of painting and expression, and the best thing, to my taste, that he has ever painted. Among the lesser-known men is some fine work by a young American from Michigan, Mr. Frieseke; and M. Truchet, one of the old Montmtre school, gives us vivid picture of the Quatz Arts ball, which both in composition and in execution is quite admirable. But M. Truchet is a well known painter on this side, though less known, perhaps, in London.

On Thursday night at the Camden theatre the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company give for the first time in England Umberto Giordano's Andre Chenier. The opera was elaborately mounted, and no pains had been spared to ensure the success of the work, both from the spectacular and the interpretative point of view. The work, it is understood, has had a considerable Continental success, particularly in Italy, where the composer is definitely ranked as among the prominent members of the neo-Italian school. We find it a little difficult to pronounce a very definite verdict, because it seemed to us that it was by no means easy so to separate and analyse the music in its continuance and its development, as to be able to assign to it very definite qualities lying on one side or the other of the line of beauty. The work is cast musically in a dramatic form; that is to say, it is not split up here and there into set arias and recitatives, but is allowed more or less to find its evolution through the climax of the story, and in the characterization of the separate men and women who go to build up the dramatic narrative. There is a great deal in the first act which reminds one of Wagner in his earlier period—the period, that is, which was responsible for the production of Tannhauser; of the lighter music it may be said at once that it is quite charming—we select especially the extremely pretty pastoral chorus and dance of the first act, in which Giordano makes excellent use of the eighteenth-century spirit in music. Speaking broadly of this act, it may be said that the music illustrates the story with extreme aptness if the inspiration cannot exactly be called great. That story is one which, despite the use of historical and more or less well known names, runs on grooves similar to that of nearly all French Revolution stories; the sudden elevation to power of that which had been menial, the fall of the aristocracy, cross currents of love and duty, the alternate wielding of powerful influence on the part of one and another lover, a final self-sacrifice leading to the guillotine. Ever since Dickens wrote a "Tale of Two Cities," incidents of this kind have surely been the stock-in-trade of every dramatist who has handled the subject. The music of the second act scarcely fulfils the promise of the first; throughout, indeed, it is clear that the composer is bent upon illustrating with precision and fulness every dramatic detail of the story; moreover, there are here and there inspirations of exceptionally beautiful melody; one cannot help feeling that on the whole the composer only succeeds in his worthily ambitious attempt in fragmentary passages. In the third act, which is perhaps the most elaborate of all from a musical standpoint, there is some excellent declamatory music, but we fear that it must be described in such words as open phrase by phrase; that is to say though we are well alive to a great deal of beauty in the orchestration, and also in occasional passages, we find a distinct lack of coherence and of constructive unity. Again, the final act is, we are constrained to think, somewhat lacking in beauty, although its musicianship is undeniable. On the whole, however we are inclined to conclude that familiarity with the work would be as likely to countersign the success here in London as in those other towns where that success has been an accomplished fact.

Some "Explanatory Notes" on the drama of "Dante," by Victorien Sardou and E. Moreau, which Sir Henry Irving is about to present at Drury Lane Theatre, have been prepared by "An Italian Student," and published at the Chiswick Press. From this interesting pamphlet we learn that 'The central episode of the drama is the love of Dante for Pia de Tolomei. We know, by the confession of Dante himself, in various parts of his works, that a year after the death of Beatrice he fell in love with a dame gentile (gentle lady), who had shown him great sympathy at the time of his bereavement. We know too, by the poet's confession, and by the admission of all his biographers, that this second love was not

mere boy's freak (as Oztasion rightly says in the first scene of the drama, referring to Beatrice), but a real and ardent love, which later on he was somewhat ashamed of. Who this gentle lady—a friend of Beatrice, who in "Purgatory" reproaches Dante for his infidelity—may have been, it is difficult to state, though some believe she was Gemma Donati, who afterwards became Dante's wife. . . . Gemma, the daughter, is a character entirely created by the imagination of the dramatist, who nevertheless, are not alone in giving an illegitimate child to Dante, for certain critics, rightly or wrongly, have cast doubts on the legitimacy of Dante's daughter, Beatrice, who took the veil in the nunnery of St. Stephen, in Ravenna." The Prologue deals with the episode of Count Ugolino, and of Archbishop Ruggiero's historical treason towards him. The first Act "opens gaily with the songs and roundels of May; and affords a true picture of the graceful costumes of Fourteenth-Century Florence. Dante reappears in the first Act after many years of exile." Act II. is devoted to Pia de Tolomei. "The reader of the Divine Comedy will remember that, while scaling the mountain of Purgatory, Dante and Virgil meet the shades of the late repentant who were violently slain. Among them Pia, who rehearses in brief pathetic words the tragedy of her wedded life, and implores the poet, when he is rested from his long journey to bethink him of her. In "Hell" (Act 3) Dante is in great despair and wishes to die (a wish to which he actually gave expression in one of the minor poems, "Gli occhi dolenti" etc. "Vita Nuova," c.32); but Beatrice appears and bids him, "Judge nought by what thou seest here bellow; the law of God, His rath and justice, are only known unto the spirit which has tasted death. The writer adds: Here the drama introduces with great skill a fragment of the first part of the vision. We can see here, though not in the same order as in the Divine Comedy, its most familiar scenes and episodes; the terrible portal of Hell with its famous words, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here"; Charon, the ferryman of the dead, with his barque, the City of Dis, and some classes of sinners; the robbers and usurers, the misers, the hypocrites, the judges that sold justice, those that besmirched the sacred trust of empire, primacy, and kingship, tyrants and conquerors, traitors (among them Ugolino and Archbishop Ruggieri), guilty lovers, and among them Paolo and Francesca. At the end of the Act we have a glimpse of Purgatory, with its calmness, opposed to the awful turmoil of Hell, with its green meadows and flowers.

When a piece is frankly billed as an "enormous attraction for the holidays" the catholic playgoer understands that, if he has no taste for fine, full-blooded characterisation and a plot designed to secure the uproarious approval of the "gods," he had better go elsewhere. This week the Fulham Theatre is catering for the masses, and "A World of Women," for all that it is described is a comedy, is exactly that discriminating mixture of broad farce and vigorous melodrama which is sure to hit a popular audience with one barrel, so to speak, if not with both. The piece contains no less than fourteen scenes, about a score of speaking or shouting parts several heroes and heroines, and three or four villains, so that the appetite of any member of the audience who fails to feel that he has got his money's worth must be something more than Gargantuan Mr. F. A. Scudamore has provided a sound old brand of melodramatic interest in the scoundrelly solicitor who kidnaps a client and enjoys his income while the element of humour is vivaciously supplied by the heroine-in-chief who has been brought up, till the age of sixteen or so witout any knowledge of the existence of man. The beginning of her education in this respect obviously supplies golden opportunities, which are employed to the fullest extent, and indeed it must be said that, considering her previous experience, the young lady shows herself singularly capable of making up for lost time as soon as she meets her first specimen of the unknown race. The two threads of interest are interwoven with as much skill and probability as is at all requisite, and the piece is played with a vigour and decision which won the hearty approval of the house. Eve, the heroine with the omissions to repair in her education, was effectively played by Miss Lillian Herries, while Miss Lucy Beaumont and Miss Mildred Cottel both did yeoman's service in the parts of servant and mistress respectively at the celibate establishment and elsewhere. Mr. Harry Buss, in the disguise of a lady's maid, was also invaluable, while a good representation of a hearty scoundrel was given by Mr. Charles Cruikshanks.

It seems to have escaped the notice of most writers that Ibsen's version of the old Norse saga, The Vikings at Helgeland, bears a close resemblance to the poem of Wagner's Gotter-dammerung, the last section of The Ring, but the first in point of conception. The Brunnhilde of Die Walkure and Siegfried is different from the Brunnhilde of the Gotterdammerung, who is much closer to the old legends and to Ibsen's Hiordis. Wagner's Siegfried wins Brunnhilde by fraud for Gunther; Ibsen's Sigurd does the same office for Gunnar. Siegfried has loved Brunnhilde, but a magic draught given him by Gutrune (Dagny is her name in Ibsen's play) makes him forgetful of it in his desire to wed Gutrune; Ibsen's Sigurd unselfishly wins Hiordis, whom he loves, for his friend Gunnar, who also loves her, and then marries his Gutrune—a proceeding which is more characteristic of the hero of a modern novelette than of a viking. Hiordis knows nothing of Sigurd's deceit; Brunnhilde also knows nothing of Siegfrieds deceit. When they do know it is death for the heroes. In making up her mind Brunnhilde wavers; Hiordis does not—"Now I have but one thing left to do—but one deed to brood upon: Sigurd or I must die!" Siegfried is killed by Bayew, who had drawn Brunnhilde into his plot; Hiordis sends an arrow through Sigurd's heart, and then leaps over the cliff. When Siegfried is dead Brunnhilde immolates herself. More interesting than these two versions of the sagas in their points of resemblance is the different significance which Wagner and Ibsen have given to the legend from a modern point of view. Each poet has read into the stories of Siegfried and Brunnhilde and Sigurd and Hiordis something of his own outlook on life. Wagner makes his Brunnhilde at first a half-conscious, afterwards a willing helper towards the new religion of love which is to replace the old of force; Ibsen's Hiordis is more akin to Wagner's Ortrude, a fighter for the old gods in a world which is gradually feeling the power of the new religion. And Hiordis fears that new religion; she is for individual freedom, untrammeled by the conscience which had prompted Sigurd to sacrifice himself for Gunnar. "The white God is coming northward," she cries, "him will I not meet; the old gods are stronger no longer;—they sleep, they sit half shadow-like on high;—with them will we strive! Out of this life, Sigurd; I will enthrone thee King in Heaven, and I will sit at thy side. And Hiordis hears the ride of the Valkyries that are to bear Sigurd and herself to Walhall. The play, in Wagner's phrase, yearns for music.

A Circular was last week issued to shareholders, in Moss Empires, Ltd., setting forth the scheme for acquiring new theatres indicated at the recent annual meeting. The circular stated that the directors had decided on building in some of the most important towns of the United Kingdom six hippodromes or theatres capable of containing audience so large that it will be possible to present first-class entertainments at cheap prices, thus catering for large classes, who, from consideration, of money or distance, or both, find it inconvenient to patronize existing places of amusement, or, at all events, to patronise them so frequently as they would do were the prices lower. Accordingly, the directors have acquired a very suitable site in West Derby-road Liverpool, and another in Summerhill-road, Birmingham. The directors have also purchased the Imperial Theatre, Bordsley, Birmingham. This building can, at comparatively small outlay, be converted in to a first class commodious theatre of varieties. Negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of other sites. The directors propose to combine with this scheme of development a re-arrangement of the company's capital account, and propose to raise £370,000, which will eliminate special overdrafts and loans appearing in the balance sheet. With this amount they will be able also to pay back overdraft, together with temporary loans and provide for the building and equipment of buildings referred to. Part of the amount will be raised by mortgages and Debentures, and £170,000 will be raised by the issue of twenty-six thousand ordinary shares at £6 10s. per £5 share.

BIRD LIFE ON THE COLOMBO LAKE.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF SANCTUARIES.

The proposal to form sanctuary islands on the Colombo Lake, reference to which was made in a recent issue of the "Times of Ceylon," is an excellent one, which should be attended with success. While affording protection to the feathered denizens of the lake, which are being gradually driven to distant parts of the Beira, the sanctuaries would, there is no doubt, also attract other birds, and, if they are located in favourable positions, to be viewed from the shore, they should make the appearance of the large and here sheet of water more pleasant and attractive. The Colombo Municipal Council, at its meeting in February, adopted new draft by-laws, which included certain ones for the preservation of fish in the lake and the formation of bird sanctuaries. With the expert advice available in Colombo, it should not be a difficult matter to carry out the idea of bird sanctuaries to a successful issue. Of aquatic birds, which have their permanent residence on the west coast of Ceylon, and of periodical visitants, there is a varied and interesting number—from the graceful and buoyant-winged terns which fish in the lake during certain seasons of the year, and several species of herons and bitterns, migratory and resident, which haunt the streams and fields in the vicinity of Colombo, to the little dabchicks, which have taken up a permanent abode in the lake The greater part of the banks of the lake is at present devoid of the vegetation suited to the habits of the water birds, and its great stretches of bare bank afford no shelter whatever to the feathered tribe. This is especially the care in that part of the lake off the Pettah, Fort, and parts of Slave Island and Darley Road; but among the sedges and reeds and other water-loving plants, which line the banks luxuriantly in secluded spots towards Colpetty and Hunupitiya road, water birds have taken up their abode, and the sculler as he glides past in his boat in the cool of the evening is greeted with the familiar call of bitterns which are peculiar to the low-country streams. Pond herons are also met with resting on trees by the water side or on the banks while solitary specimens of the common but handsome whitebreasted kingfisher are frequently to be seen perched on projecting stumps or sticks. These birds, and many more, were not uncommon in the portion of the lake towards the Fort and Pettah in years gone by. It was then a common sight of an evening to see from the Fort-station platform two or three of the pretty little black and white eastern bitterns the korowaka of the Sinhalese, on the edge of the lake or swimming near the bank. This bird is about the smallest of its family and it was a pretty sight at one time to see numbers of them in the Lotus Pond—which is now drained and partly filled up—walking about on the Nelum leaves in perfect unconcern of the noise and bustle of the busy roads. The industrious Tamil gardener is now in possission of what was once the home of this bird and its place is taken by its still smaller congener the chestnut bittern which is to be seen towards evening flitting about among the cultivated water grass. There is another handsome little bird of the Korowaca family, the green bittern which frequents the lake, lurking on the bank or resting, as it delights to do on the overhanging horizontal branches of the Bell-patta tree dreamily watching for frogs and little fishes. These are the commonest lake birds, which have now withdrawn further afield into the haunts of birds which seldom leave the secluded parts of the lake, such as the handsome black bittern a migrant which remains with us about six months in the year. With the establishment of sanctuaries, judiciously planted with vegetation, say, clumps of screw pine or pandanus, among the buttress like roots of which bitterns delight to wander; mangrove trees for roosting on which in flocks of an evening pond herons have a penchant the Kiriella tree which grows freely near the mouths of rivers, and the Bell-patta tree which thrives luxuriantly on the edges of streams, fields, and low ground. The disposal of patches of bulrushes, reeds, and sedges on the edge of the islands will not come amiss. The islands should also afford shelter to flocks of terns—the blackbellied marsh tern which is now to be seen fishing in the lake the swift-winged, grey-rumped ternlet which is often seen on the lake, and the lesser-crested tern an active bird which occasionally puts in an appearance on the lake—whilst they are fishing during the day. Some of the terns, it is known, roost at night on the rocks off Galle Buck, the mooring buoys in the harbour, and on the break-water. These and many other aquatic birds will be induced to visit the lake more frequently when the sanctuary camps are established. It is a well-known fact that the datchicks or little grebes which are permanently established in the lake do not show an appreciable increase in number. This may probably be owing to there not being secluded and suitable breeding places at present as there were before. It is always interesting to see these little ducks in small scattered troops continuously diving after food or sometimes flying along the surface when disturbed. The sanctuary islands, when established, should attract not only aquatic birds, but some of the more familiar incessorial birds would, no doubt, take up their quarters on the islands and nest and breed in the undisturbed seclusion they should afford.

FIRST AID AMONG MURDERERS.

IN THE ANDAMANS.

A NOVEL AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

A very novel experiment of the Saint Johns' Ambulance Society has lately come to a successful conclusion in the Andamans, says a contemporary's correspondent. Where men working at dangerous occupations are widely scattered and the hard-worked medical men are miles away from the fever-stricken depths of the forests, where hundreds of convicts pass their lives, first aid to the injured has long been felt to be a crying need. Under the inauguration of Sir Richard Temple, the Chief Commissioner, classes were arranged and with the ready help of the Medical Officers, carried through with most gratifying results to all concerned.

The subjects of instruction were somewhat different to ordinary Ambulance work and were specially adapted to local needs. Restoration of the apparently drowned, fractures and first aid in addition to elementary sanitation, a most important matter, where large numbers of men are crowded together, the main facts concerning tuberculosis dysentery and malaria, the two dread diseases which sweep away large numbers of the convicts yearly, and the great importance of careful, cleanly cooking of food and boiling of water, were all systematically and most thoroughly taught as the examinations proved.

A display was given before the Chief Commissioner, effective accidents were arranged men with broken arms and legs and thighs strewed the ground with mournful cries for help "ai-le-e, bhai, hamara paon tut gay hai," with marvellous dexterity splints and tourniquet were improvised clothes torn to form correct bandages and stretchers made from growing bamboos and from blanket coats and the victims groaning effectively correctly bound were brought in for inspection. In all cases it appeared that the men not only knew what should be done, but why it should be done.

The female convicts, too, were not a whit behind the men in efficiency; about 20 of them went through a series of accidents and proved most resourceful. This is a somewhat unusual thing among native women, especially when it is remembered that these convicts are mostly of a very low type indeed, and, like the men, come from every District of the Indian Empire from the far Afridi border to Burma, the difficulties of instruction being naturally very much increased thereby. Twice already has generous first aid been rendered effectively by some of the convicts and suitable rewards bestowed on them "pour encourager les autres."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th May.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 9 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time. At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance. Admission to the Prize giving this year will be by Tickets for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who attend in Uniform. Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White.) Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th May.

There will be practice as usual at the Colaba range on Saturday afternoon next, the 9th instant, from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

AMBULANCE WORK IN LONDON.

One of the most urgent needs of the metropolis is a properly organised and well-equipped municipal ambulance service. London is the only great European city which is lacking in an effective service of this kind, and there is no European city in which it is wanted more, for, according to the latest returns, there is an average of 500 serious street accidents every week in the year, and of these the police ambulances can only deal with some 200 at the outside. The Metropolitan Asylums Board has a complete horsed-ambulance service in existence, maintained in a high state of efficiency in order to meet sudden outbreaks of infectious disease. Under normal circumstances, however, the service is far larger than the requirements, and the board is accordingly circularising all the London local authorities on the subject of extending this into a regular municipal service. In London there is no uniform system for dealing with street accidents; no central authority controlling ambulances and keeping in close touch with the hospitals. Even the telephone is unknown as an adjunct to the haphazard system which exist. Thus the London Hospital receives twice the number of accident cases in cabs and carts of those conveyed in our antiquated ambulances What lives have been lost, what pain and misery inflicted, by the present methods no one can say. Dr. Perry, the superintendent of Guy's Hospital, says: "It is very painful to watch the arrival of accidents at hospitals under the present system. What London wants are horsed ambulances, and a telephone system in conjunction."

The Metropolitan Asylums Board offers six ambulance stations in telephonic communication with the head offices on the Victoria Embankment. These are situated at Homerton, Hampstead, Fulham, Stockwell, New Cross-road, and Shooters-hill, and in each station are the most modern carriages, with horses, drivers, and nurses ready day and night to proceed at the whirr of the telephone to any destination to which they may be called. To the objections which are urged against using infectious ambulances for ordinary cases, it is pointed out that there are only two infectious diseases which might be communicated to a sufferer in a journey to a hospital—small-pox and scarlet fever; and special ambulances are retained for those cases, and are disinfected continuously. In Liverpool and Manchester there are six horsed ambulances under the control of the police. In Birkenhead, Newcastle, Hull, Leeds, and many other towns horsed ambulances can be called to any part by means of street telephone call-boxes. In New York a surgeon, with surgical appliances, medicines, and so on, accompanies the ambulance to the scene of an accident. In most American towns the pair-horsed ambulances flash through the street like fire-engines, and there are always horses ready harnessed and doctors on duty. The average time between the striking of the telephone gong and the departure of the ambulance is fifteen seconds. In Paris are the best horsed ambulances of any city in Europe, and in scores of chemists' shops telephones have been specially fitted up for accident calls to the ambulance stations; and Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw have followed the lead set by the French capital. It is London alone which in this important matter is twenty years behind the age.

A CLAIM FOR FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

STORY OF A FABULOUS ESTATE.

Certain Americans resident in the State of Pennsylvania have learned with regret that they have no claim to the greater part of Lancashire, including the thriving manufacturing town of Blackburn. Thus the records at Somerset House mercilessly destroy another cherished family tradition. Probably one-third of the old families in the United States who can trace their ancestry back to that overcrowded emigrant ship, the Mayflower, or farther, possess a legend regarding the existence of a fabulous estate in England which by right should belong to them. Among them the Blackburn family in Pennsylvania handed down from father to son the story of an estate in the midlands once held by a follower of William the Conqueror and since passed "illegally" into the possession of plutocratic Englishmen. Dr. J. P. Blackburn, a prominent member of the family, living in McKeesport, Penn., decided to investigate this story for himself and crossed on the Celtic a few weeks ago, accompanied by Mr. James E. Finley, Assistant Public Prosecutor of Pittsburg.

In Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and Blackburn they patiently followed the thread of the Blackburn family's fortunes. They found branches of the family in Ireland possessing the same tradition regarding an immense fortune which had passed into the wrong hands. In Lancashire they discovered that the original estate included the city of Blackburn. Roughly speaking, the fortune represented about £15,000,000, with other counties to hear from. Cheered by this information, they came to London and pored over musty records in Somerset House and the Public Record Office. They unearthed plenty of family history, from the time of the first 'de Blackburn,' who came from Normandy, onwards, but at the end of their investigations they also found indisputable proof that the fortune had descended in the proper manner, from one member of the family to another. The sum of their labour is represented by a boxful of documents proving conclusively that the town of Blackburn is not theirs. There is considerable gloom among other members of the American branch of the family, but Dr. Blackburn hopes to soften the disappointment by taking back the Blackburn coat of arms, which he discover ed at the College of Heralds.

A RELIC OF NELSON'S NAVY.

EXPLORING THE FRIGATE ANSON.

An interesting find has been made recently among the wreckage of the famous frigate Anson, which after a submersion of ninety-five years was discovered last October on the eastern shore of Mont's Bay, Cornwall. Captain Anderson, of the steamer Greencastle belonging to the West of England Salvage Company, who purchased the wreck from the Admiralty was directing the salving operations. Almost the first piece of wreckage to come up was a gun 10ft. 6ins. long, with several round shot attached. The Anson is a relic of the Navy of Nelson's day. As a line-of-battle ship she was with Rodney in his famous victory over the French in the West Indies in 1782, and was afterwards commanded by the great admiral's son. Then she was cut down to a 38-gun frigate, and appeared on the scene once more when the war with France broke out. In the famous Quiberon Bay expedition of 1795 she took a conspicuous part, and in the later stages of the long struggle fought several spirited actions, notably one with the Loire, which was forced to surrender. In 1799 the captain of the Anson gave a ball on the decks of the frigate when she lay off Weymouth, and George III. and Queen Charlotte were among those who attended. Though not at the battle of Trafalgar, the Anson was some time previously under Nelson's orders. In 1895, in company with the Arethusa, she accomplished the famous feat of destroying a Spanish frigate and ten gunboats in West Indian waters. The same year, after being engaged with the fleet watching Brest, she was driven ashore at Mount's Bay, her gallant commander, Captain Lydiard, and fifty men being drowned.

Hopes were entertained that the electrification of the County Council tramway from Camberwell to Vauxhall would be completed in May, and opened concurrently with the system from Westminster to Tooting by the Prince of Wales; but in consequence of the discovery of a network of gas, water, and other mains just below the surface of the roadway near Vauxhall Station, it is feared that the work cannot be completed in time. The roadway has been blocked for two months, but Messrs. White and Sons, the contractors, are making energetic efforts to complete the enterprise.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh has spent part of the Easter recess in William Black's "Ultima Thule," not on pleasure bent, however, but with the serious intention of probing into the crofters' grievances. Highland crofters—like Irishmen at least until the introduction of Mr. Wyndham's millennial bill—are never without a grievance, and Lord Balfour's tasks may be approximately gauged from the fact that his first conference with the local Laws authorities lasted four hours and a half. Questions affecting fishings, the size of crofts, dwellings, sanitation, and educational facilities received his consideration.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

A THOUGHT READER AND A MURDER MYSTERY.

MR. AHRENSMEYER'S LATEST FEAT.

Mr. Ahrensmeyer, the American thought reader and blindfold coachman, writes a representative of the "Express," was not at home to his friends in London on the 11th April. He gave the day up to the good cause of justice and journalism. I had mentioned the Blackheath murder to him some days previously, and in the interval obtained the consent of Detective-Inspector Halestone to conduct us step by step over the ground covered by the mysterious man who fatally shot lighterman Booker and seriously wounded constable Cooper on the night of Saturday, March 21. The detective was amused and incredulous, as he well might be, at the proposal, but if I am not mistaken Mr. Halestone and Mr. Ahrensmeyer have now established an abiding mutual respect, and will be fast friends hereafter. I was to meet him outside Greenwich Station at two o'clock. Fearing the fickleness of holiday traffic he was there at one, evidently knowing, "by intuition," the habits of the South-Eastern. A few minutes later the detective, hypnotist, and journalist stood outside the shop in Church-street, Greenwich, where the shrewd shopwoman had declined to sell a revolver to the murderer. On the other side of the street was the shop of the pawnbroker who sold one to him. Some kerbstone holidayers eyed us with curiosity, hazily inferring our business from our presence there. "Then it was right here," said Mr. Ahrensmeyer, "that the assassin started off?" I looked at him decently hard to detect affectation, if there were any, but gathered instead the impression that his brain had no room for such rubbish.

"What condition was the revolver in when he bought it?" askend Mr. Ahrensmeyer. "Rusty," said the detective. "Then, of coure, he deliberately oiled it," said the man of mind. We have reason to think he did replied Mr. Halestone, with an interested smile at this thin wedge of detection. "Premeditated murder!" said Mr. Ahrensmeyer audibly to himself. Crooms-hill climbed, we turned into Chesterfield-walk, which skirts the northern end of Blackheath, continuous with the high wall of Greenwich Park. This is a charming avenue of young beeches, whose delicate spring foliage glittered in the afternoon sunshine. It is known locally as the "Lovers' walk, and two lovers were sitting on the seat which had been occupied by the murderer of lighterman Booker. "He didn't kill anybody here," said Mr. Ahrensmeyer, not in a questioning way. "Only sat a while alone fingering his revolver." "Exactly," I remarked. "But how did you know he didn't keep his revolver in his pocket?" "I know nothing. I only think things and say what I think, so as to make room for thinking something else." Mr. Halestone helped the hypnotist with the information that the man had actually fired two shots, "Into the air," broke in Mr. Ahrensmeyer, correctly.

"Say, friend, how far is the water from here?" was his next question. A little farther on he stopped us in the midst of the holiday crowd to make the following committal statement:—

"I have an idea that the man you seek is dead, and lying under a bush. I may tell you where after a bit. He has a cap on his head, which I think he had in his pocket. You have told me about finding his hat and his revolver.

"I think that was part of his plan, to give the police trouble. For some reason he had a terrible grudge against the police: and he arranged to leave what looked like a good clue, just to torment them."

"Have you been reading the case?" I asked.

"Not a line," was the hypnotist's reply and I remembered him asking at the station if it was the moat mystery he was going on. The recollection restored my faith in Mr. Ahrensmeyer's bona fides. Without posing in any perceptible way, or claiming to de more than the best he could, this modern combination of Stuart Cumberland and Edgar Allen Poe's friend M. Dupin—of neither of whom he had heard—became more and more enzrossed as we neared the spot in the Charlton-road where Constable Cooper was shot.

Suddenly, as if by a flash of intuition, he pronounced the name of the man he declared to be Booker's assailant. That was certainly going a long way beyond anything yet published. Inspector Halestone looked vastly interested, but the dutiful officer could only let the incident pass without comment. I produced a letter which had been sent to the "Express," giving the names and occupation of a certain man, and showed it to Mr. Halestone. He asked me not to give its contents publicity, as the information it contained was of the utmost value, and had only come to the knowledge of the police two days ago. The name given in the letter was that which the thought-reader had just pronounced. By what process Mr. Ahrensmeyer arrived at that name I leave theorists to determine. This much is certain—he did not get it from me. Still less did he get it from Mr. Halestone, whose geniality is usually found to serve for a lack of communicativeness to journalists.

I expected something further then, and was not disappointed, though the hypnotist hazarded his reputation to an extraordinary degree by the daring details he subsequently gave. We had stood where Constable Cooper fell after the assassin had fired three shots, and looked at the slanting bullet-hole in the wooden fence, around which schoolboys have made pencilled rings. Three hundred yards ahead we had noted the place where lighterman, Booker fell mortally wounded in Marlborough-lane; and at the end of the journey examined the hedge over which the fugitive made his escape into the allotment gardens on the Shooters Hill-road, adjoining the Cottage Hospital, where Constable Cooper is now convalescing, with a bullet, which the doctors do not propose to extract, embedded in his ribs. Presently the hypnotist looked up and quietly announced that the murderer, whom he had named, would be found, in his opinion, near a town thirty miles or thereabouts from London. One of us named Gravesend. "That's it" said Mr. Ahrensmeyer, with a changed look. Obviously he now knew that his cogitations were ended.

"He would run down the fields and hug the river all the way to Gravesend. In my idea he crept into a thicket, or among some scrub, and took his life, where his body would be hard to find."

Asking me to excuse him, he called Inspector Halestone fifty yards away, and they talked ten minutes. What about was none of my business, but I gathered "by intuition," so to speak, that they will meet again. Mr. Ahrensmeyer is not yet done with the Blackheath mystery, and I fancy he would like to go to Gravesend and see it out.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be held on Saturday 9th May 1903:—

Yachts H'cap (Class A) Race—1st Yacht to start at 3 p.m. Course No. 2 followed by following Course:—

From Committee Vessel, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and thence back to committee Vessel. Total length of Course = 11·2 miles.

Yachts H'cap (Class B) Race—Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 2 twice round = 13·2 miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 2 followed by Course No. 13 = 8·5 miles.

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 1—7·1 miles.

Entries for all the above races will be closed at noon on Friday, 8th May 1903.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

MAY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragna and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.
Telegrams to Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable New York, Baiti interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas restored.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.
Saigon Rangkok interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th May 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	12	26 p m	21	11
Teheran	6	2	30 p m	—	23
Suez	6	2	40 p m	—	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 6th May 1903.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	47	0	1
" Karachi	0	30	0	2
" Madras	2	13	0	6

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

Simla, May 6.

Wednesday.—Pressure has risen irregularly in Upper India, North East India, and Burma, and has been steady elsewhere. Thunder storms have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, and North Bengal, and a tornado causing the destruction of life and property at Mymensingh, Darjeeling, Dhubri Lashio and Mymensingh have each received half an inch of rain. A few local thunder storms are also reported from the Deccan and South India. Conditions continue favourable for thunder storm in north-east India during the next 24 hours. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Assam parts of Bengal, and the interior of Burma. The mean temperature during the past 24 hours was, however still in considerable to very large excess over the greater part of Bengal. It was in moderate to considerable excess in Rajputana Central Provinces and the Deccan. The highest temperature reported was 114 degress at Berhampore.

Observations taken at 8 A.M. on Wednesday, the 6th May.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad and Lahore pressure changes have been small and irregular. Pressure is abnormally high in the north.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong at Jamnagar and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5deg. to 7deg. in excess of normal at Allahabad, Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon, Poona and Ahmednagar, and the minimum from 6deg. to 8deg. at Ajmere, Deesa, Raipur and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 113deg. at Nagpur to 85deg. at Dwarka, and the minimum from 70deg. at Rajkot to 87deg. at Raipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at several places. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain in light showers fell at Bellary and Colombo.

Weather continues fine with more or less cloudy skies.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·790
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·7
Dew Point		73·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·4
General Directions of wind.*		N, NNE, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	217

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 25th March 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th April 1902—				
G I P R system...	1,94,977	9,06,445	11,093	11,12,515
I M R do ...	52,743	1,43,309	3,485	1,99,537
Total...	2,47,720	10,49,754	14,578	13,12,052
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th April 1901—				
G I P R system...	2,19,750	7,42,062	3,222	9,65,034
I M R do ...	57,354	2,14,214	524	2,72,092
Total ...	2,77,104	9,56,276	3,746	12,37,126
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	—24,773	+1,64,383	+7,871	+1,47,481
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	—4,611	—70,905	+2,961	—72,555

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th April, 1903, on 481 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	256	585	9	850
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	15,56,920	32,40,985	54,421	48,52,326
Total for 16 weeks	16,74,920	35,10,985	58,421	52,44,326
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,647	2,38,603	1,657	3,35,907
Per mile of Ry. do.	207	518	4	729
Total to corresponding date do.	16,68,014	34,83,584	45,606	51,97,204

Increase for the week.......Rs. 51,093
Do. to date......... " 47,122

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th April, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	15	23	..	41
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	4,947	2,531	19	8,497
Total for 16 weeks	5,247	3,931	19	9,197
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	413	452	..	865
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	26	...	50
Total to corresponding date do.	6,789	5,665	47	12,501

Decrease for the week.......Rs. 165
Decrease to date......... " 3,304

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th April, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	3,00,000	7,000	4,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	183	4	269
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	19,99,338	46,35,703	86,770	67,21,811
Total for 16 weeks	21,34,338	49,35,703	93,770	71,63,811
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,29,801	3,88,409	4,470	5,22,630
Per mile of Ry. do.	79	236	3	318
Total to corresponding date do.	20,23,397	64,59,835	81,7.0	85,64,972

Decrease for the week.......Rs. 80,680
Decrease to date......... " 14,01,161

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th February, 1903, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	21,000	—	27,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	170	—	191
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	42,642	2,87,493	1,798	3,31,933
Total for 16 weeks	45,642	3,11,493	1,798	3,58,933
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,676	20,797	46	24,519
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	148	......	174
Total to corresponding date do.	57,088	2,85,542	2,816	3,45,446

Decrease for the week.......Rs. 2,481
Decrease to date......... " 13,487

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The Round Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, in which was held the National Convention for the consideration of the Irish Land Bill is one of the largest assembly rooms in Europe. It was built in 1821 by relays of workmen—the work proceeding without intermission by day or night—to enable the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Corporation to entertain with a fitting magnificence George IV. on his visit to Ireland that year.

According to 'Stow's' Chronicle, the wintry weather of the port Eastertide was eclipsed in the year 1360. It is to be noted, says Stow, that the 14 day of April, and the morrow after Easter Day, King Edward III. with his host lay before the City of Paris, which day was full dart of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horsebacks with the cold; wherefore unto this day it hath been called the Black Monday. Allowing, however, for the difference of date due to the unreformed calendar, this would mean April 24, which destroys an apparently exact coincidence.

Ragging is by no means a modern growth at Cambridge. The life of the poet Gray affords a historic instance of the practice in the eighteenth century. Gray was driven to migrate from Peterhouse to Pembroke College by the systematic torment to which he was subjected by the undergraduates who despised his meditative and studious habits. His final departure was the result of a singularly unpleasant ragging experience. He was known to be particularly fearful on the subject of fires, and to have laid in a rope ladder for escape in case of emergency. One night the Peterhouse undergraduates deposited a tub of water outside his window and raised the dreaded alarm. As had been anticipated, the poet took to his ladder, and slid down into the tub. The College authorities, in spite of Gray's demands for vengeance treated the matter merely as an innocent joke.

When William II. called himself one of the youngest sovereings in Europe in his recent after-dinner speech at Copenhagen, he was not quite as accurate as usual. For there are no fewer than seven sovereigns in Europe who count less years than the German Emperor, who is forty-five. These are: the Prince of Bulgaria, aged forty-two; the King of Portugal, aged forty; the Czar, thirty-five; the King of Italy, thirty-four; the King of Servia, twenty-seven; the Queen of Holland, twenty-three; and the King of Spain, aged seventeen.

It is interesting, in this connexion, to recall the ages of the other reigning princes of Europe. These are: the King of Greece, aged fifty-two; the Sultan, sixty-one; the Prince of Montenegro, sixty-two; King Edward VII., sixty-two; the King of Roumania sixty-four; the King of the Belgians, sixty-eight; the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, seventy-three; the King of Denmark, eighty-five; and the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, eighty-six. Thus it appears that William II. stand about midway between the octogenarian of the North and the boy-king of the South, who is not yet out of his teens.

Mr. William Nisbet, whose death has just taken place at Stenton, N. B. had a great reputation as a maker of violins. He was one of those self-taught men in humble life of whom Scotland is justly proud, who by their industry and intelligence, combined with a distinct touch of genius, have achieved no little success. Without the benefit of any early education, and with no technical instruction, he had not only acquired a somewhat extensive and accurate knowledge of natural science, but also a wonderful proficiency in various branches of art and handicraft. At the Edinburgh International Exhibition in 1886, he was awarded one of the two bronze medals for a singularly beautiful violin, thus outstripping those professional makers who received honourable mention. Mr. Nisbet's instruments were made after those of the famous Nicolas Amita.

The Saitaphernes idea has so completely absorbe the interest of Paris during the last few weeks that one is hardly surprised to find it has greatly entered into the Easter joys of the millions. Last week there was no self-respecting confectioner in Paris among whose seasonable bonbonnieres the most prominent was not the 'oeuf de Paques de Saitaphernes.' It was generally offered in a gilt box, and took the form of two tiaras of the now famous shape, joined at their base, and filled, of course with sweetmeats. But an enterprising stationer has gone one better and is now offering to the public which presses round his show windows all manner of gilt metal articles such as inkstands, matchboxes, &c., in imitation of the Louvra crown.

A Foreign Office report on this subject contains some curious particulars. In the United States alone there are no fewer than fifty-one distinct marriage laws—one for each State or territory and one for the district Columbia. In some parts little more than a personal declaration is wanted. In others the preliminary proceeding may take many months. The Criminal Code (in opposition to the Civil Code) in Colorado declares marriage between first cousins to be illegal. In Holland any person over twenty-one but under thirty must first respectfully ask the consent of his parents. If they object, the case is brought before a judge, who attempts to mediate. If he is unsuccessful, the aspirant must wait three months. If parents are dead, brothers or sisters or uncles or aunts may act.

In Denmark a girl of twelve and a boy of fourteen can marry. In most places the limit of age is eighteen for men and sixteen for women. In Germany a man can only contract marriage before his twenty-first year when he is specially declared of age, and this can only be done when he has completed his eighteenth year. In several parts of America it is unlawful for white persons to marry black ones. The law of France is specially notable for stipulating about the legal right of each party and the relations of each to the earnings of the other It is literally true that the man who marries a French woman becomes by French law liable to be called on for the support of his wife's near relatives if they are in need. The relations created by a betrothal in Hungary are expressly declared to give no right to demand the conclusion of a marriage.

An interesting centenary celebrated at easter was that of the acquisition of the Villa de Medicis, at Rome, by the French Academy of Arts. The French Art School at Rome dates, indeed form 1664, when, Colbert, in a letter to Poussin, announced his intention of founding it. It hand many habitations, however, and there was a considerable breach in the continuity of its history in the early days of the Revolutionary wars. The first director after the Revolution was the painter Suvee, who had himself been in prison during the Terror, and had there taken the opportunity of painting the portrait of his famous fellow-prisoner the poet Andre Chenier. Appointed in 1796, he could not take up his post until 1801 when finding the belonging to the school in ruins he opened negotiations for the purchase of the Villa de Medicis.

Many Londoner, to whom the sound of the curfew is comparatively unknown are not aware perhaps of the careful observance nightly of a quaint custom of the Charterhouse. From Lady Day to Michaelmas, at 9 p.m., and from Michaelmas to Lady Day at 8 p.m., the bell tolls the number of the brethren on the foundation who are actually in residence. For instance and since Monday consequent upon a vacancy by Mr. Budd's death which occurred on the 13th inst the bell signalled fifty-two only. Fifty-five is the full complement of brothers and this is twenty-five less than the number originally provided for in the hospital endowment made by Thomas Sutton in 1611.

A human document of particular charm and interest is the last will and testament of Madame de Maintenon, now for the first time printed in the Revue del Histoire de Versailles. The original of this document is still in existence, and one recalls, at the mention of the white envelope containing the one Testament in Madame de Maintenon's handwriting, how, after writing it a few days before her death, with trembling hand, she turned to Mdlle. d'Aumale and said with a bright smile, This is still rather from firm writing. Some 30,000 francs—that was all which the most admired and celebrated lady of the brilliant Court of Louis XIV. left. Half of this sum was absorbed in small legacies; the other half went good bourgeois fashion, to her nieces, her nearest relatives.

Senator Hanna told to a group of his fellow Senators the other day this story: In Lisbon, where I was born, they say a black man and a white man were once riding together along a lonely road. The road led past a gaol and in the courtyard of the gao the saw a gallows. Jim said the white man where would you be in that gallows, had its due? Guess ah'd be ridin alone sah Jim replied.

WRITERS AND READERS.

A book which may be mentioned with the Greville Memoirs and the Croker Papers, is announced by Mr. Murray. It is entitled The Creevey Papers, and is a selection from the diaries and correspondence of Thomas Creevey, who was Member of Parliament for Thetford and Appleby, and who held various offices. His literary remains, which Sir Herbert Maxwell has just prepared for publication, deal from the inside with all the leading events and characters, social and political, from the close of the eighteenth century to 1838.

Montaigne and his valet between them kept a journal of a tour made in France, Switzerland, Germany, the Tyrol and Italy in the years 1580-1582. It is being translated into English by Mr. W. G. Waters, who will contribute an introduction and notes to the book. The Journal gives descriptions of the various town and districts which Montaigne passed through. It also contains an account of his stay in Florence, Rome, Loreto, and at the baths of Lucca, and of his meeting with Pope Gregory XIII.

Mr. J. E. C. Bodley has finished his book written by command of the King, on the Coronation, and Messrs. Methuen will publish it next month. It has the title, The Coronation of Edward VII., and the sub-title, A Chapter of European and Imperial History. This indicates a breadth of scope and treatment in the work such as might be expected from the author of France. The Coronation of King Edward is dealt with not as an isolated incident, but as the consecration of the British Empire, developed and consolidated in the previous reign.

Sir William Des Vœux has written the reminiscences of his very active life under the title, My Colonial Service. The service has taken him to British Guiana, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Fiji, Australia, Newfoundland, and Hong Kong. The book is to be in two volumes, and Mr. Murray will publish it. He also promises a volume by Lieut.-General Sir Montague Gerard, under the title, Leaves from the Diaries of a Soldier and Sportsman. This volume arises from twenty years of soldiering and shooting in India, Abyssinia, and other far countries.

A book that may be described as an analysis of Jewish history will be published next week by Messrs. Macmillan. The author is Mr. S. M. Dubnow, who has already made thoughtful contributions to Russian-Jewish literature. He wrote this volume in Russian. It was then translated into German, and the present English and American edition is made from the German. It is appearing under the joint auspices of the Jewish Historical Society of England and the Jewish Publication Society of America. What Mr. Dubnow attempts in it is to give a characterisation of Jewish history.

Mr. Murray is publishing a book by Lady Burghclere, which is a study in the history of the English Restoration. It is a monograph on George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, who was born in 1627 and died in 1688. He became the most prominent favourite and adviser of Charles II. after the Restoration. He was the author of several plays, of which The Rehearsal, wherein he ridiculed Dryden, is the only one now remembered. Lady Burghclere, whose husband was for years a prominent figure in the House of Commons as Mr. Herbert Gardner, is the eldest daughter of the late Lord Carnarvon, Froude's friend.

At the end of the month Messrs. Isbister are to publish the memories of Sir Llewenly Turner, edited by Mr. J. E. Vincent. The incidents narrated in the book may be said to go back to a date a century and a quarter ago, when Sir Llewelyn's father was born. His mother's family were, in later years, severe sufferers in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, during which, and for years after, the Irish Channel was no stranger to French cruisers. Across this channel in the pursuit of his business as one of the pioneers of the slate quarry industry, Sir Llewelyn's father had frequently to voyage. His own activities, including his work in restoration of Carnarvon Castle, also make interesting reading.

Two years ago Mrs. Fawcett wrote a life of Sir William Molesworth, who attained considerable eminence in the English political world of half a century ago. Now we are promised, through Mr. Murray, a volume of his letters and speeches. It has been edited by Mr. Hugh E. Egerton, who effectively describes Sir William as author, philosopher, and politician. A fine edition of the writings of Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher of Malmesbury, was produced by Sir William Molesworth at his own expense. His literary tendencies also made him a frequent contributor to the reviews, and generally he was regarded as a leader of the Philosophic Radicals.

Another volume is about to appear in the exhaustive edition of Dean Swift's prose works, which Messrs. Bell are publishing. This volume is prepared by Mr. Temple Scott, the general editor of the edition, and it is devoted to the famous Drapier's Letters. Mr. Scott remarks:—A visitor to the city of Dublin desirous of finding his way to St. Patrick's Cathedral need but to ask for the Dean's Church, and he will be understood. There is only one Dean, and he wrote the Drapier's Letters. Much new material relating to them has been unearthed by Mr. Scott, who went to Dublin for the purpose. What they were in Irish national history he brings out by the remark: Beneath the lean and starved ribs of death Swift planted a soul.

A portfolio of pictures, which make an interesting Sir Walter Scott Gallery, is to be issued by Messrs. Jack. They are now completing their beautiful Edinburgh Waverley, and their uniform edition, in ten volumes, of Lockhart's Life of Scott. Those two editions contain, probably, the most notable series of Scott pictures that has been made available in book form. To meet an evident wish, these are to be issued separately in this portfolio. It will contain 147 photogravures, printed on Japanese vellum, with cut out mounts, together with descriptive letter-press by Mr. J. L. Caw, the curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. The issue will be limited to a hundred copies, the two volumes to which the portfolio runs costing ten guineas.

Mr. Harold Begbie is to edit the new weekly which Messrs. Isbister are to publish under the eloquent title, V.C. As assistants he will have two other well-known writers of the young school—Mr. Edwin Pugh and Mr. C. E. Hughes. The V.C. of which the first number will appear on Thursday next, St. George's Day, is not meant to be a military journal, any more than the famous Queen's Cross is a glorification of war. The spirit and mission of the paper are expressed as follows:—"V.C." to all mankind stands for the quick eye, the cool pulse, the daring brain; for grit, for pluck, for chivalry, for honour; for all those bracing qualities which go to make up the hero. And it is to record brave actions and to breathe the spirit of valour and nobility that V.C. has come into existence. We are simply connoisseurs of courage, says Mr. Begbie, as another is of bric-a-brac.

A novel by Miss Mary Wilkins is announced by Mr. Murray under the title, The Wind in the Rose Bush.—Trent's Trust, a volume of posthumous stories by Bret Hart, is just appearing through Mr. Eveleigh Nash.—The late Mr Frank Norris left a complete little story entitled A Deal in Wheat, which To-day will publish serially.—Roderick Taliaferreo, is a story of Maximilian's Empire, by Mr. G. C. Cook, which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing. They are also issuing a comedy called The Canterbury Pilgrims, by another American writer, Mr. Percy Mackaye.—Messrs. Rivington have nearly ready a large work on the law of public education in England and Wales as the new Education Act has constituted it. The book is by Mr. Edwardes-Jones and Mr. J. C. G. Sykes.

Easter-time is a recess in the publishing season. Few books have been issued during the last week, and there had been few announcements of books to be published immediately. But the blood of spring publications will shortly begin. In periodicals there is, of course, no intermission, and amongst others the attention of the holiday-maker may be called to Mrs. E. T. Cook's Round about St. Paul's, in this week's Men and Women. Amongst books that will not be published is Christian Science, which was expected from Mark Twain at about this time. Messrs. Harper inform us that its appearance has been postponed for the present, that and orders now on file will be cancelled.

Mrs. Craigie seems to have turned out a considerable amount of work during the last few months. A little time ago The Vineyard was announced, and now John Oliver Hobbes has finished a four-act comedy. Mr. Charles Frohman will produce it in New York; and arrangements have also been made for its production in London.

In Some Greek Plays Mr. Cyril Grey attempts to show the immense difference between the Bible ideals and the best attained by human reason. It is to be published by Mr. A. H. Stockwell. For a different view the reader may refer to another and very important new book; The Makers of Hellas, by E. E. G.

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IN NICKEL SILVER CASE		IN STERLING SILVER CASE	
Open face ...	Rs. 22-8 each	Open face ...	Rs. 34 each
Hunting ...	,, 25-0 ,,	Hunting ...	,, 38 ,,
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THE CHAMPION. Guaranteed for 6 years. Medium size.

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THE IMPERIAL. Guaranteed for 6 years. Thin shape, small size.

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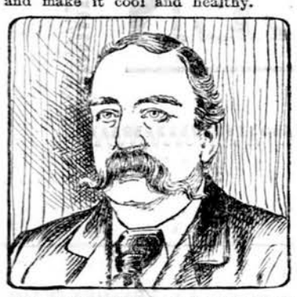


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Hot weather takes the life out of everybody. You become languid, debilitated, nervous, depressed. You lose your appetite and you have indigestion. Your blood becomes impure, your head aches, your nerves are weak, and you are tired all the time. You want something to purify your blood and make it cool and healthy.



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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli. Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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C	full hunting ,,	LEVER, 15 ,, chronometer balance	25	30
D	semi ,, ,,	LEVER, 15 ,, ,, ,,	28	35
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F	semi ,, ,,	LEVER, 15 ,, ,, ,,	35	40
G	open face ,,	LEVER WITH OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE ...	...	45

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS.

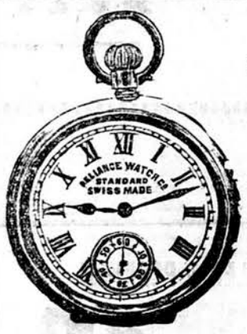
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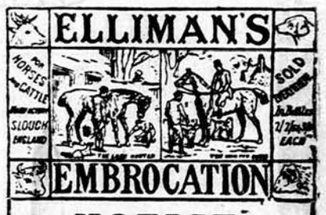
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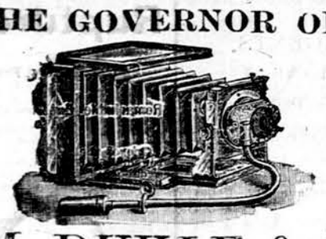
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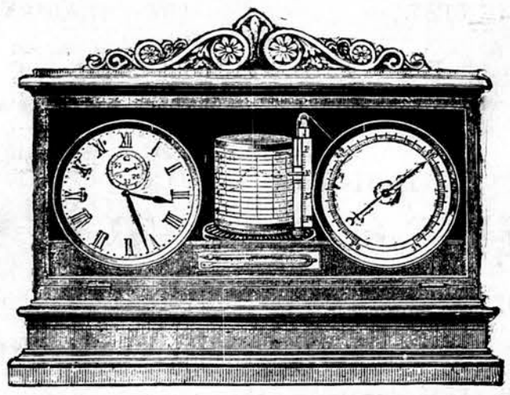
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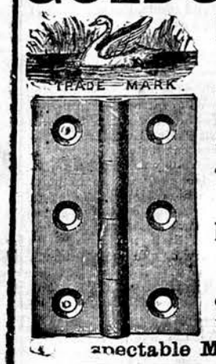
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